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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 242 BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 10 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"YOU WILL STILL FIND ME IN YOUR POCKET"

Mahatmaji's Advice To Shaukat Ali

"Search Diligently For Communal Settlement"

"I AM WORKING FOR HONOURABLE PEACE" SAYS MAULANA

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Shaukat Ali to the press:—

"I am working for an honourable peace that will take into consideration all those concerned with the life in IndjadBritish, Princes, Hindus, Muslims and all the other minorities. Such a peace would benefit British most, because these will start life with a clean slate. As for Hindus, whatsoever India gets they will get three-fourths of it, and the Muslims, who would have time and leisure to make up the deficiency, and to all others also it would bring peace.

"WAITING PATIENTLY."

"I have yet received no reply to the telegrams I sent to His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi in Yerowda Jail. Probably others had to be consulted and the issues are very important. We must wait patiently.

"I am informed by a friend that my telegram has not been delivered to Mahatma Gandhi officially, but he had seen it in the newspapers and on that he had written a message, the exact words of which my friends did not know, but the following is very near to it, because my friend was not given a copy, and was only allowed to read the message.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

"I am very glad that you have postponed your departure for America. I am sure you will be able to do something now, it will be a glorious day when we have real Hindu-Muslim-Sikh unity. Please accept my love and if you make a diligent search, you will still find me in your pocket."

"This message was given to Superintendent, Yerowda Jail, for being despatched to me on Oct. 7, at 8 a.m., but it has not reached me so far. I have every hope that the responsible British people after full consideration would accept my humble request, and give every facility for a settlement that would give peace to the harassed officials in India, and make the final settlement in London more easy and smooth.

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE.

I have also received the following telegraphic message from H. H. the Maharaja of Alwar for which I am very grateful. Both my late brother and myself knew His Highness well, and I feel certain that he entertains nothing but affection for his Muslim subjects. On 15th and 16th October we meet together to see if we Muslims sink our differences and stand solid in the service of our faith and our people.

I hope my dear friends and brothers, Dr. Sir Iqbal, Maulana Shafi Daudi and others will attend, and give us the benefit of their advice and guidance."

(Evidently the above statement was issued by Mr. Shaukat Ali before he received the Viceroy's reply, which is reproduced in these columns.—Ed. "B. C.").

Maulana Shaukat Ali Hopeful

Peeps Into His Mail Bag

OPTIMISTIC ABOUT AMICABLE SETTLEMENT

(From Our Political Correspndt.)

A message from Gandhiji giving his blessings to the peace efforts.

A cable from Dr. Ansari and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, the two Nationalist Muslim leaders at present in Germany, urging to seize the opportunity immediately and to call a conference to settle Hindu-Muslim differences.

A reply from the Viceroy, appreciating the intentions but stressing the need of ascertaining whether he has the support of the Muslim community in general, in his new move and inviting attention to the statement issued by the President of the All-India Muslim Conference and others, and a heap of telegrams mostly supporting the idea of a Conference, and emphasising the need of an amicable settlement.

These are the contents of Maulana Shaukat Ali's mail bag which is swelling every hour.

The Maulana is entirely devoting himself to the new task that he has undertaken, and looks very optimistic. Not unmindful of the difficulties in the way he feels confident that it will be possible to bring about a settlement, firstly among his own friends which would ultimately lead to the solution of the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh problem, and establishing national unity in India.

GENERAL SUPPORT.

The decision of Maulana Shaukat Ali and the president of the Khilafat Committee to hold a conference of Muslim leaders at Lucknow is finding general support from Muslim leaders all over the country. Except for the few die-hards like Sir Mohamed Yakoob and Maulvi Shafee Dawoodi, the majority of the Muslim leaders representing various organisations have expressed their full agreement with the idea, and signified their assent to it.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has received a number of messages from all over the country from friends who support the idea, and promise to attend the conference. Prominent among them are:

Raja Sahib of Salempur, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, leader of the Muslim Party in the Bombay Legislative Council, Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan, ex-president of the Muslim Conference and also of the Khilafat Conferene, Chaudhri Khaleequzzaman of Lucknow, Sardar Gulam Rasool Khan and Nawabzada Mahomed Yousuff Khan of Baluchistan, Maulana Husein Ahmed of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma-i-Hind, Miyan Ahmed Shah, General Secretary of the Afghan Jirga.

INVITATIONS FOR CONFERENCE.

More invitations for the conference are being issued and among them are:—Seth Mohamed Jemal and Seth Yakoob Hasan of Madras.

It is now almost certain that the Conference will be well attended. Maulana Shaukat Ali and his party which will include Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majeed the president of the Khilafat Committee Maulana Mohamed Irfan and Mr. Zahid Ali will leave for Lucknow on October 12.

SARDAR S. K. MITHA TO ATTEND.

The local Muslim Committee at a special meeting held on Sunday evening decided to accord its full support to the Lucknow Conference and to depute its president Sardar Suleman Kassam Mitha to attend the conference. The Sardar will be accompanied by Mr. S. K. Nabiullah. It is likely that Mr. Mohamed Yoonus Haindade a member of the Committee will also attend the conference.

Mr. I. S. Haji, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, has sent a telegram to Sir Mohamed Yakoob giving his support to the Lucknow Conference, and urging Sir Mohamed to attend the conference.

It is not yet definitely known how many members of the Nationalist Muslim Party will attend. The presence of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. Sayal Mahmood is however certain. The former has already left Bombay for Calcutta, from where he will proceed to Lucknow, in time to attend. Dr. Sayad Mahmood is still in the city, but he will be leaving to-morrow (Tuesday) for Upcountry and will attend the conference

MAHATMAJI'S ADVICE

"If you make a diligent search you will still find me in your pocket". This is the message of Gandhiji to Maulana Shaukat Ali from the Yeravda Jail.

It appears that the telegram which Maulana Shaukat Ali sent to Gandhiji on the eve of his departure for America (which was subsequently postponed) has not reached Gandhiji. But reading what appeared in the paper about the peace parleys in Bombay, Gandhiji wanted to send a meassage to Maualna Shaukat Ali, and handed it over to the Superintendent of the Yeravda Jail. This message also was not received by the Maulana till late on Sunday night.

The contents of that message which was handed over to the Superintendent of the Yeravda Jail at 8 a.m. on Saturday have, however, been revealed by a friend who happened to be present at the time Gandhiji wrote it. According to this friend the following is a gist of that message:—

"I am very glad that you have postponed your departure to America. I am sure you will be able to do something now. It will be a glorious day when we have real Hindu-Muslim-Sikh unity. Please accept my love, and if you make a diligent search you will still find me in your pocket."

VICEROY'S TELEGRAM TO SHAUKAT ALI

Maulana Shaukat Ali has received the following telegram from the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Viceroy from Simla:—

"His Excellency, while fully appreciating your intentions in desiring to negotiate a settlement between the various communities—presumably in modification of the Communal Award—feels that the first step will be for you to assure yourself that in the action you conteplate you have the suppoort of the Muslim community, in general.

In this connection, attention is invited to the statement issued to the press on October 7, by the President of the All-India Muslim Conference and others."

Parliament To Be Picketed

To Induce Govt. To Negotiate With Mahatma

(Special to the "Chronicle")

LONDON, October 9.

Certain British peace-lovers will soon hold a meeting to concert measures for picketing Parliament in order to direct Government's attention to the necessity of negotiating with Gandhiji. They emphasise that such "direct action" alone can impress the Tory hosts at Westminster.

CALL LEADERS' CONFERENCE IMMEDIATELY

Cable To Shaukat Ali And Chagla

ECHO OF POONA PACT

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

Mr. M. C. Chagla and Maulana Shaukat Ali received the following cablegram from Dr. Ansari and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani from Germany:

"In common interest of the Motherland centuries-old grievances of the Depressed Classes have been adjusted and the recent agreement has been substituted for the Government Award. We earnestly appeal to the leaders to seize the opportunity immediately and call a conference to settle Hindu-Muslim-Sikh differences safeguarding communal interest without hampering the country achieving responsible National Self-oGovernment."

Malaviyaji's Tip To Muslim Leaders

Let Lucknow Agreement Be Acceptable To All Communities

"PREMIER'S AWARD ALREADY IN MELTING POT"

"If national self-government is to be established in the country, it is an absolute necessity that a national agreement should be arrived at. The so-called Award of the British Premier is calculated to divide India into Hindu and Muslim. It is calculated to prevent the growth of national unity and goodwill. It cannot stand. It is alredy in the melting pot."

The above remarks figure in a statement issued by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the peace parleys which were carried on in Bombay during the last week and which have resulted in the eleventh hour postponement of Maulana Shaukat Ali's American tour and the calling of a Muslim Conference at Lucknow on October 15.

LOOKING UP TO LUCKNOW.

Pandit Malaviya welcomes the Lucknow Conference and prays that this fresh endeavour to establish unity and good-will between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs and with all other Indian communities may be crowned with success.

The statement concludes with the hope that the "Indian communities by their union will usher in a new era of power and prosperity, of freedom and honour for our common Motherland."

ADVISED TO TAKE REST.

Pandit Malaviya is still very weak and not in a position to undertake a long journey. He is under the treatment of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who examined him on Saturday. He has no fever now. The doctor has advised him to take complete rest for a fortnight and to go out of Bombay as early as possible for a change. The health resort suggested by the doctor is Mahableshwar.

The following is the full text of Panditji's statement:—

During my visit to Calcutta a few days after the publication of the decision of the British Government on the communal question, and in view of the fact that the decision had given general dissatisfaction, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad pressed on me the desirability of making a fresh attempt to bring about an agreement between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, and other communities which should replace the said decision and he put forward certain proposals towards that end. I had talks on the subject with several Muslim and Hindu leaders in Calcutta, and I returned to Benares with the intention of going to the Punjab to discuss the question with Hindu and Sikh leaders there and thereafter with Muslim leaders.

POONA PACT AND AFTER.

After the Poona Pact had been made and Mahatma Gandhi's fast was over, Maulana Azad and Dr. Syed Mahmood met me at Bombay and again stressed the opportuneness of taking up the question of a Hindu-Muslim-Sikh agreement.

While these conversations were going on, Dr. Syed Mahmood saw Maulana Shaukat Ali, and found him quite willing to bring about an agreement between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs and to discuss the question of joint electorates with certain conditions.

HOPEFUL TALKS.

I was unwell at the time and Maulana Shaukat Ali was good enough to call on me with his trusted co-workers. We had a very cordial general talk on the subject. We were both agreed that it was extremely desirable in the interests of the communities as much as in the interests of the country that we should arrive at an agreement between all parties which will be honourable and beneficial to all, and we shared the hope that we should be able to bring about such an agreement. The Maulana promised to send me, after discussion with his friends, a note of what, in his opinion, Muslim leaders were likely to accept as a substitute for the so-called Communal Award. I joined with his other friends in urging the Maulana to postpone his departure for America, and I am glad he has done so.

"PERMANENT HONOURABLE AGREEMENT"

I had asked Maulana Shaukat Ali to revise his proposals with a view to make them acceptable to all parties, so as to secure what he himself had described "a permanent honourable agreement between the most important communities in the country, and I had told him that though I could not commit myself to any definite proposals without consulting Hindu and Sikh leaders in the Punjab and Hindu leaders in Bengal, as soon as I would know his views. I would visit those Provinces to work for the agreement we all desired.

WELCOME UNITY MOVE.

In order that I might be able to do this, I postponed my visit to Kerala by three weeks. I have heard with pleasure that negotiations have been started between Muslim leaders of all shades of opinion regarding the settlement, and that to expedite a solution a conference is to be held at Lucknow on October 15. I heartily welcome the move and pray that this fresh endeavour to reestablish unity and good-will between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs, and with all other Indian communities, may be crowned with success

In view of the decision of the British Government, it is meet and proper that Muslim leaders should take the initiative in reconsidering their demand, with a view to bring about a national

Will Country Follow Bombay's Lead?

Hindus And Muslims Anxious For Amicable Settlement

ABUL KALAM AZAD ON CITY'S NATIONAL OUTLOOK

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Nationalist Muslim leader, who was in Bombay for a week in connection with the negotiations for a Communal settlement, left Bombay, for Calcutta on Sunday afternoon by the Calcutta Mail.

Interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative at the Victoria Terminus a few minutes before the Calcutta Mail left, he expressed his satisfaction at the welcome change in the political situation in the country and the general desire between Hindus and Muslims both for an amicable settlement of the Communal problem.

ANXIOUS FOR SETTLEMENT.

"I know the desire is general. I found it everywhere. But I felt that it was more so in Bombay. I found both Hindus and Muslims not only ready but anxious for an amicable settlement. Surely it is this atmosphere of Bombay that was one of the factors which contributed most to the success of the negotiations we had during the week."

BOMBAY NATIONAL SOLIDARITY

The Maulana paid a tribute to the solidarity and the national outlook of Bombay. He said "coming as this does after the deplorable communal disturbances which your city witnessed recently it speaks volumes for the national consciousness of Bombay. It proves that Bombay's heart is sound. Happily the disturbances have now become a thing of the past and forgotten. What every one in Bombay thinks to-day is how to achieve national unity It is evident from this that nothing can divide Bombay. If the lead given by Bombay is followed by the rest of the country as I hope it will be—then it will be easy to achieve the great task that we have before us."

MAULANA'S PROGRAMME.

Questioned about his programme, the Maulana said, that he was going straight to Calcutta, where he would stay for a couple of days and then proceed to Lucknow, in time to attend the Muslim leaders' Conference. "As soon as the conference is over I will be back in Bombay as I believe Bombay will be the place for the work that we will have to do after the Lucknow conference," he concluded.

MUSLIM CONFERENCE

LAHORE, October 8.

Mr. Zafarali Khan has telegraphed to Mr. Shaukat Ali as follows:—Thanks for the invitation. I suggest the following additions to the present invitees:—

Mr. Jamal Mohammad, M.L.A. and Mr. Yaqoob Hussain of Madras; Mr. Uppai Saheb, M.L.A. of Malabar, Mr. Mujibur Rahman of the "Musalman", Calcutta, and Nawab Zadar Yusuf Ali Khan, of Baluchistan, now at Multan.—A.P.

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Notification by the Commissioner of Police Bombay

No. 12313/151-Imp. of 1932.

The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 27th October, 1932, will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902, (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"27. WELLINGTON FOUNTAIN—ONE WAY TRAFFIC—All vehicular traffic entering the area known as Wellington Fountain shall proceed to the left of the fountain."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 4th October, 1932.
5623

Andhra University

Waltair, 4-10-1932.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of equipment for the Workshop attached to the Andhra University College of Science & Technology will be received by the Registrar, till 12 noon on Monday, the 31st October, 1932. For details apply to the undersigned.

C. D. S. CHETTI,
Registrar.
5622

Public Notices.

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Insist on the New Okasa with the Red Band

Legal Notices

High Court of Bombay

O. O. C. J.

SUIT No. 1048 of 1932.

Messrs. ODHAVJI SHIVJI and CO., a firm .. Plaintiffs.
vs.
RADHAKISAN MUNDRA Defendant.

To,
RADHAKISAN MUNDRA,

The defendant abovenamed.

The Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you in the above Court for recovering Rs. 2,400|- and interest and costs and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 9th November, 1932, at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) and as that day is fixed for the final disposal of the suit, please note that in default of your appearing on the said day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 13th day of July, 1932.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
5621.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JAYANTIBAI, widow of Hemchand Jadhavji of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermention property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Examiner Press Building, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

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All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Mount Road at Mount Mazgaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 891 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 102, New No. 1a|16, 336, Old Survey No. 699, New Survey No. 2Aa|3711, Cadestral Survey No. 620 of Mazgaon Division and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4987 (1) and 4987 (1a) and Street Nos. 33c, 43 and 107c and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the leasehold property bearing New Survey No. 2A|3711 in the occupation of Limji Dinshaji Furdoonji on or towards the North and West by the Mount Road aforesaid on or towards the South by the leasehold property bearing New Survey No. 3710 in the occupation of Nowroji Pestonji and Bapuji Pestonji Narielwalla Trustees of the Nowroji Kawasji Narielwalla Agiary or Fire Temple and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1932.

RANCHHODDAS & HAKIM,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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Under instructions from the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Goonamal Parasram of Rangoon. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of October, 1932, at 3 P.M. sharp (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, the undermentioned 68 packets of precious stones.

5 Packets of diamonds about 54 raties.
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12 Packets of sapphires about 125 raties.
15 Packets of precious stones consisting of topaz, onyx, tursuoise, opals, amethyst pearls, etc.

The above will be on view from Monday the 10th October from 12 noon to 4 p.m. at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

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A bunch of seventeen strings of small pearls and a bundle of loose pearls, 20 French gold coins, 4 packets pearls, 1 large nose ring set with 3 large pearls and ruby and loose pearls in a box, and 2 pearl ear rings set with two large green stones, rubies and pearls.

By order of the party concerned:—

1 Pearl necklace of 1 string.
1 Diamond ear-ring set with 1 diamond.
1 Pair diamond and ruby bracelets.

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Nagato Maru	6901	28 Oct	31 Oct
Sailor Maru	10000	.....	1 Nov.
Prince Maru	5893	30 Oct	13 Nov
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	15Nov.
*Hakodate Maru	5303	2 Nov.	15 Nov.

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THE FUTURE OF PRUSSIA

REPORTED SCHEME FOR FURTHER MERGER

The Reich Government is doing everything it can to avoid any complications in the form of a renewed dispute with the Southern States, such as that which flared up over the question of reviving the Brown Army and its uniforms.

It is announced that the Chancellor, Herr von Papen, and the Minister of the Interior, Baron von Gayl, may in the near future make official visits to Bavaria, and in this connexion a Nuremberg newspaper states that an active exchange of views, conveyed by Baron von Lersner, the Reich liaison officer in Munich, has already taken place between Berlin and Munich with a view to allaying Bavarian misgiving about impending alterations in the federal structure. Bavaria, it is suggested, is to receive firm assurances that her independence will not be interfered with, whatever happens to Prussia, and as an earnest of good will the revenue distribution settlement betwen the Reich and the States is to be modified in her favour.

This forecast of coming events, which is not fully confirmed in Berlin but is admitted to have some substance, says that not only the Prussian Government but the Prussian civil administration are to be fully merged in the Reich Government and administration, Prussia as a geographical unit would under this scheme disappear from the map—a thing difficult to imagine at a moment when the very word is a living conception of past glory and hope for the future that plays a considerable part in German politics.

AUTONOMOUS POWERS.

The present Prussian provinces, of which there are 15 each with wide autonomous powers in administration, would be promoted to "Reichslander"—that is to a kind of junior State without the far-reaching independence of the South-German States. These—Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, and Saxony—would continue in their present form and would receive strengthened guarantees for their independence.

This prediction seems to tally very closely with what Berlin would like, and it is not yet sure that Munich would be prepared to go so far. It becomes clearer every day that the present Reich Government, narrow and precarious though its foothold in public opinion is, is making very far-reaching and far-sighted plans, and that its actions are likely to leave a decisive imprint on the history of Germany.

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DUMPING OF FOREIGN HORSES MUST GO

Form National Studs And Encourage Ancient Industry

GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA

(By Dr. R. R. THAKAR.)

An article appeared recently in the "Statesman" relating to the possibilities of horse-breeding in India. The article written by, evidently, a sympathiser with India's national interests and of the horse-breeding industry in particular, but just as evidently, by one not actually engaged in the industry, seems to need supplementing, and a few corrections.

In regard to the history of the question, for instance, the writer of the article stated:—"for centuries, the standard of production of horses in India has been set far too low". He is not apparently aware that in the past, India is known to have contained several excellent breeds. Going right back into history, India, more probably than not, supplied the mares for King Solomons stable. Five or six of his mares are said to have founded the Arab breed of horses, from which in turn, nearly 3,000 years later, the thoroughbred breed was evolved in England. Horses were bred and used in India long before they were bred in Arabia, and in India they were bred and used in far larger numbers than in any other country.

INDIA ORIGINAL HOME.

It is known that horses were used in India from very ancient times in immense numbers for military purposes. It cannot, in my opinion, be doubted that India was the original home of the warm-blooded horse, that is the horse of high courage, spirit, and quality. The breeds in Marwar, and in Rajputana generally, possessed all the attributes of horses of the highest quality. "These breeds" said General W. Tweedie, the author of a well known book, and an authority on the subject, who served in India from before 1857 to after 1880, "owed nothing to crossing, but, on the contrary, had been handed down unaltered in these pure-blooded Rajput families through centuries of warfare". He further wrote:—"A century ago (18th cenntury) Hindustan yielded horses second to none in stamina".

STANDARD OF HORSES.

As late as the beginning of the 19th century, Indians were still so eager to maintain and improve the quality of their horses, that the Sikh Maharaja Ranjit Singh spent crores of rupees on a military expedition, the chief, if not the only, purpose of which was to capture a famous stallion.

In saying that for centuries the standard of production of horses in India has been set too low, the writer of the article explained that the standard has been the provision of horses for military purposes. But what other standard, it may be asked, was prevalent in any other country, centuries, or even a century, ago? Indeed, what is the aim in even these days? Is it not ultimately to provide for the defence of one's country, and in the meantime to enjoy the use of horses. The best possible saddle horses are still needed for warfare, and always will be, said the great authority, Field-Marshal Haig; and the high est aim is to breed the stallions most suitable for their environment in order to breed the best horses for the defence of the country.

The author of the article is, undoubtedly, right in saying that the 'future' of the national industry of horse-breeding depends entirely on Indians themselves. But whose is the responsibility for the deplorable condition into which the industry has fallen since, say, 1800? The writer of the article is reticent on that point.

VALUE OF RACING.

The reasons for the decline of the industry should be stated. The British Government in India has, all along, dealt with horse-breeding in a manner very different from the policies of the Governments of the other British Dominions. In South Africa, for instance, from the very outset of the British occupation, the Government, headed by the famous Lord Charles Somerset, set to work to improve the breeds of indiginous horses—indiginous since the beginning of the Dutch occupation: for, previously, there were no horses in Africa south of the Equator. The principle followed by the British in S. Africa was the same as had succeeded in England namely, the promotion of the industry by means of racing. The same principle was subsequently employed in Canada, Australia New Zealand and Burma. So convinced was the South African Government that racing was the only means to promote the breeding of saddle horses, that, while encouraging the importation of good stallions and mares for breeding, the Government working through the Turf Club of South Africa prohibited imported horses from competing in any races in the country. This prohibition was modified after about 60 years when it had fulfilled its purpose. But even to-day the importation of geldings is prohibited, and a tax of £100 is imposed on every imported race horse.

In Canada no prohibition was imposed on imported horses, but a large proportion of the races, and some of the most valuable of them, are confined to horses bred in the country.

In Australia and New Zealand there was not the same need for either prohibition or any special provision, owing to the great distances of those Dominions from other horse-breeding countries. But, in spite of their remoteness some of, if not all, the most valuable races, it is believed, are confined to home-bred horses.

In Burma the more valuable races are for Burmese ponies, and in Hongkong the racing is for Chinese ponies only.

APATHY OF INDIAN TURF CLUBS.

How great is the contrast in India! The Turf Clubs have been permitted by Government to conduct racing as they have pleased, without having yet been called upon to lend their co-operation to Government for the assistance of the horse-breeding industry.

The following facts illustrate the apathy, the indifference, if not the hostility, of the Turf Clubs in India to India's interests:—

(1) Upto about 1876 Indian horses were permitted to compete with Arabs. But, Major J. Humfrey, in his book "Horse Breeding and Rearing", published in 1887 tells us:—"About 10 years ago, by a combination of Arab horse-dealers and a strong following country-breds were debarred from running in any races for which Arabs were allowed to compete, which ill-advised measure had the effect of throwing a monopoly for the sale of race-horses in the Bombay Presidency into the hands of two or three large dealers; while it dealt an effectual blow at breeding in the Presidency, from which it is at present but slowly recovering. The exclusion was in consequence of two country-breds winning the Poona and Bombay Derbies,—the most valuable races at these meetings." (Formerly the Deccan produced good horses in large numbers. The brave Marathas were mounted on them, and Hyder Ali, probably, procured most of the horses for his cavalry force of 40,000 sabres from there.)

(2) It is important that there should be races or Indian horses at the big commercial centres of Bombay and Calcutta, where the wealth of India tends to accumulate. On the contrary, however, not a single such race was provided by the W. I. T. C. at Bombay, until last season, when a few races of small value, except one of more value, were provided. Not a single race for Indian horses is provided at Calcutta.

NO FACILITIES TO INDIAN HORSES.

(3) Of the total stakes given annually for races in India, about Rs. 45 lakhs are allotted to races for imported horses, and for Indian horses only about Rs. 2 lakhs. Against the best imported thoroughbred horses (improved by means of racing, and whose breeding is subsidised by the immense sums in stakes given in England and Australia etc.) the Indian horse has no chance of competing successfully; and he is not allowed to compete with imported Arabs, for which more valuable races are provided than for Indian horses which are their superior.

(4) Pure Arabs bred in India are not allowed to compete with imported Arabs.

(5) The importation of horses is encouraged not only by the means described above, but also by means of "Griffin" schemes. Considerable batches of race horses in England are purchased annually by the Turf and Race Clubs at Calcutta and Madras respectively and are re-sold, even at a [illegible] to racing owners. This is a form of subsidy with money made by the Turf and Race Clubs in India from the Indian people. The same facilities for marketing horses is denied in the case of Indian horses. The difficulty of marketing horses from the breeding areas in India, which are in most cases very distant from the principal racing centres, is as great as that of marketing horses in India from England.

DUMPING.

(6) So much is the importation of horses encouraged, that the racing market, by far the most valuable, is swamped by the dumping in India of English and Australian geldings, although these are of no economic use to the country or of any other use than as gambling machines. And of but little other use, in these days, are the measurable Arabs which are imported annually in hundreds. Not only has the Arab breed deteriorated since the War, but a bigger and better type of horse is needed now. The large majority of the importations is constituted by English geldings and Arabs. A few good English entires and mares are imported, but the best of them, after winning the most valuable races, are re-exported for breeding purposes in other countries. In this manner the racing provided in India acts as a direct subsidy to horse-breeding in other countries, but does not benefit the industry in India.

(7) There is not, it is believed, a single Indian member of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club who has the right to vote; and the Indian members of the Western India Turf Club constitute a very small minority.

GOVERNMENT'S NEGLIGENCE

The following instances may be given, with regard to the apathy and neglect of the Government in the matter of promoting the industry.

(1) The breeding of horses has virtually died out in those parts of India where formerly excellent breeds of horses existed, and where the people have been hereditary horse-breeders for tens of centuries.

(2) To-day, except for a few stallions breed in the Government stud at Ahmednagar, all stallions provided by Government are imported; and an unsuitable lot they are too—unsuitable in quality, and unsuitable for the conditions of India. So delicate are the imported thoroughbred stallions, that they have to be sent to the hills in the hot weathers, when particularly needed in the breeding areas in the plains.

UNDER ARMY DEPT.

(3) In most of the best horse-breeding areas, the industry is controlled by the Army Department. This department conducts the work half-heartedly, and affords little or no encouragement to the breeders. Despite the fact that upto about 1875 the whole of the Army in India, cavalry and artillery, was mounted on Indian horses, these horses have now become largely superseded by Australian horses. And the fact that Australian horses are available accounts for the neglect by the Army Department of the industry in India. In consequence, horse-breeding in district after district selected by the Army Department for its control of operations, has nearly died out, and the sacrifice by the Punjab Government of Rs. 14 crores worth of land for the promotion of horse-breeding has been largely wasted.

Why is it that so few stallions are bred in India, when the best stallions for use are those which are suited to their environment. One reason is that the Army Department, in spite of the findings of the Royal Horse Breeding Commission of 1900-01, has an absurd predilection for imported stallions. Another reason is that the Department restrains the monopoly of breeding stallions and encourage no one else to breed them. And a third reason is that good stallions cannot be profitably bred in these days without the assistance of racing. In former days horses were not castrated for warfare, and the best of those which survived the supreme test were used as stallions.

WHAT RACING DOES.

Racing enables the breeding of blood stock to be undertaken. For it provides:—(1) the intermediate market which is necessary to enable the breeders profitably to sell their stock as young as possible in order to make room for the succeeding batches of stock each year; (2) the encouragement and the means to test the colts intended for stallions, and the fillies intendded for breeding stallions; and (3) the encouragement for feeding the stock highly and for exercising them constantly at varying speeds with a light weight up from the youngest possible age, which is two years. Racing, moreover, stimulates a spirit of emulation among the breeders and all concerned, without which spirit the best horses cannot be bred. Adequate encouragement by racing however, is denied to Indian horses while English geldings and inferior Arabs are imported in their hundreds each year for sale as race horses in India. No pro-

(Continued on page 11.)

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Commissaria Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 8.
City of Venice, Lee, Liverpool.
Tairea, Fichley, Durban.
Marienfels, Filchedt, Hamburg.
Vita, Brady, Karachi.
Winamae, Jones, Batoum.
Shini Maru, Huxlee, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 9
Hague Maru, Tsuda, Kobe.
Elysia, Henderson, Liverpool via Karachi.
Trecumseh, Johnston, Salimburg.

LOADING.
Oct. 8.
Steamer City of Venice for Liverpool.

S S City of Venice:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Venice, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Marienfels:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer Marienfels, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Vita.—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Winamac.—The S O Coy's steamer Winamac, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Batoum with a cargo of kerosene oil.

S S Shini Maru:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Shini Maru, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S S Hague Maru:—The O S K steamer Hague Maru, sailed yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Elysia:—The Graham T. Coy's steamer Elysia sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Trecumseh:—The S O Coy's steamer Trecumseh, sailed yesterday for Salimburg, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Oct. 8

6 Elysia 4211, Karachi 9-10 Grahams T. Co
9 Tokushima Maru 3705 Kobe 8|10. N. Y. Kaisha.
11 City of Venice, 5223, Karachi, 18-10 K Nixon & Co.
12 Kaga Maru 3615 Japan 8-10 N Y Kaisha.
14 Hague Maru 3452, Japan, 8-10, O. S. Kaisha Ltd.
15 Mantua 5934, London, 15|10, M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

6 Ahmedi 1331, Karachi, 8-10, S Hasam & Co.
9 Goalpara 3216, Calcutta, 14|10 M. M. and Co.
10|11 Bengal Maru 3231, Karachi, 10|10, N. Y. Kaisha.
12|13 Gamaria 3232, Calcutta, 9|10 M. M. and Co.

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A Fazer 661, Bangkok, 12-10 F F Campbell & Co.
F Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Port 11-10. T Morrison and Co.

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FROM LONDON
Maloja 13-10 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 20-10 P & O S N Co
Strathnever 27-10 P & O S N Co

FROM PLYMOUTH
Mundra, 11|10, M. M. and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Canton 20|10 L Edward Ltd

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macvicar, 11|10 J F Co.
Britania, 12|10, G T Co.
City of Hereford 15|10 K N Co.
City of Nagpur, 24|10 K N Co.
Tuscania, 31|10 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG
Rothenfels, 17|10, L Edward Ltd
Gaaskerk, 28|10, L Edward Ltd.
Ockenfels, 5|11, L Edward Ltd.
Wachtfels, 13|11, L Edward Ltd.
Weissenfels, 26|11 L Edward Ltd

FROM TRIESTE.
Tergastea 14|10, L T Co.
Conte Verde, 19|10, L T Co.
Cariguino, 27|10, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Harvard 16-10, F F Campbell and Co
City of Oran 20|10, F F Campbell & Co.
President Gurfield, 21|10, F F Campbell & Co.
President Polk, 4|11, F F Campbell & Co.
President Adams, 10|11, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE
Argen Maru, 19|10 O S Kaisha
Havre Maru, 8|11, O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru, 12|11, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru, 22|11, O S Kaisha
Conte Rosso, 20|10, L T Co.
Carthage, 21|10, P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 28|10, P & O S N Co.
Nagato Maru, 18|10, N Y Kaisha
Tango Maru 30|10, N Y Kaisha.

FROM DURBAN
Karanja 22-10 M M. and Co
6 Takhiwa, 5|11, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMER

MAIL LINE.
Mantua 1-10, P and O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Venice, NF, K N Co.

FOR KOBE.
Kaga Maru 14-10 N. Y. Kaisha

FOR BUSRAH
Bankura, 12|10, M. M. and Co.
Varela, 14|10, M. M. and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Garmula N F M M and Co
Jalajyoti, N. F. S. S. N. Co.
Goalpara, N. F. S. S. N. Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Dogra N. F. S. M. Co.
Jaladuta, NF, S S N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Corfu by boats 7|10|32.
Kalavati, 7|10|32.
Ellora, 7|10|32.
Ahmedi, 8|10|32.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 8.

S S Mantua for Marseilles.—4 cks. animal skin, D Abraham & Sons.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—300 bags groundnut, C Gordhandas & C., 50 bales cotton waste, A L Zaveri.

S S City of Venice for Liverpool.—1280 bags myrabollams, Amin & Sons; 1200 bags bone meal, A Dawn & Co.

For Glasgow:—170 bags mowra meal, N J Shah & Co.; 50 bales cotton yarn, Finlay Mills Ltd.

S S Fager for Philadelphia:—51 bales wool, Shamjimal.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, M Suleman & Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Oct. 8.

S S Bandra, Agents, M M & Co., from Busrah:—14 bags dates; 63 bags beans; 74 bags s. skins.

From Mohammerah:—200 bags poppyseed; 38 bags almonds; 235 bags wool; 20 bags attari.

From Bushire:—177 bags almond kernals; 47 bundles goat skin; 99 bags gum.

From Bahrein:—313 bags dry dates; 6 tin pearls; 4 tins gold.

From Dubai:—12 tins pearls; 1 tin gold; 1 tin gold sovereigns.

From Bunder Abbas:—232 bales cotton; 15 bags almond; 26 bags almond kernals; 65 bags almond seeds; 26 bags figs; 53 bags rose buds; 26 bags raisins.

From Muscat:—3891 bags dates, 327 bags sardines; 125 bags pomegranates; 2 bundles specie; 1 bundle gold.

From Qwador:—75 bundles mats 23 bundles dry fish.

From Pasvi:—40 bundles mats.

From Karachi:—10 bags prawns.

From Mangrol:—1 pkt. specie.

S S Victoria, Agents, L. Triesti-no, from Genoa:—205 bottles quick silver; 20 bundles marble slates; 15 cases medicine; 18 cases paper; 105 cases alimentory paste; 35 cases waste silk yarn; 152 cases motor car covers; 28 cases plaids; 70 cases congo red; 50 cases camphor; 80 bales woollen rugs; 90 cases accumulators; 1040 cases art silk yarn; 500 cases art silk and cotton fancy embroidered goods; 262 drums dyes.

From Naples:—46 cases preserves; 61 cases macaroni; 10156 bags potatoes; 666 cases art silk yarn.

From Gaffa:—96 cases orange juice.

From Port Said:—1113 cases figs 7 cases hosiery.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 8.	
December	6.54
January 1933	6 59
March 1933	6.68
May	6 79
Middling Spot	6.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Oct 8	
October	6 40
December	6.50
Middling Spot	6.50

New York, Oct 8
NEW YORK.
New York, 10-55 a.m (As known in Liverpool at closing time) —

October	6.62
January	6.71
March	6.80

New York, Noon Call Closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct 8

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports 30,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent 10,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct, 8, 10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations Price

October 1932	5.59	5.26
November 1932	.....	5.23
December 1932	.....	5.21
January 1933	5.54	5.20
February 1933	.....	5.20
March 1933	5.54	5.20
April 1933	.....	5.21
May 1933	5.55	5.22
June 1933	.....	5.22
July 1933	5.55	5.22
August 1933	.....	5.21
September	.....	5.21
October	.....	5.20
Middling Spot	.....	5.87

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 8.

SAKELLARIDIS.—	
October	7.54
November	7.60
December	7.59
January 1933	7.70
March 1933	7.78
May 1933	7.86
July 1933	7.95
F.G.F. Spot	8.30

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 8

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.42
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.54
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	5.66
C. P.—	
Oomra, Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.40
Oomra, Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.55
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.70
Bengal, Good	4.54
Bengal, Fully Good	4.64
Bengal, Fine	4.74
Scinde Fully Good	4.64
Scinde, Fine	4.74
Scinde, Superfine	4.84

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, October 8.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C £13—7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London register £113/
P & O Banking Corporation, £7—1/2
National Bank of India £42-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c. £107—1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c £99—3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £52
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £73—1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £85—1/2
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Stearling Loan £105—3/4
Consols 2½ p.c. £73—3/4
War Loan 5 p.c. £101—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £107—1/4

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE
LONDON, October 8.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb. cargoes 26/9 Oct/Nov sellers
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb cargoes 26/9 Oct/Nov sellers
Wheat South Australian Parcels 27/ Oct/Nov sellers
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels no offers

LINSEED
LONDON, October 8.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton, £11/2/6 Oct/Nov sellers
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton. £8/15/0 October sellers
Linseed Bombay (London) ton. £11/17/6 Oct/Nov sellers

LONDON BULLION MARKET

America And Continut Buying Gold

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, have issued the following report dated 21st September:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £139,292,165 on the 14th instant as compared with £139,031,386 on the previous Wednesday.

On the 15th instant the Bank announced the purchase of £128,376 in bar gold.

In the open market, substantial amounts of gold were available and were bought for the United States of America and the Continent.

Quotations during the week:—

	Per fine ounce	Equivalent value of £ Sterling
Sept. 15th	118s. 6d.	14s/4.1d.
Sept. 16th	118s.7d.	14s/3.9d.
Sept. 17th	118s.6d.	14s/4.1d.
Sept. 19th	118s.6d.	14s/4.1d.
Sept. 20th	118s.8d.	14s/3.9d.
Sept. 21st	118s.10d.	14s/3.6d.
Average	118s.7.2d.	14s/3.9d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 12th instant to mid-day on the 19th instant.

IMPORTS.

	£.
British South Africa	1,223,156
British India	509,710
Straits Settlements & Dependencies	27,175
Australia	48,890
New Zealand	7,236
Iraq	12,627
Other countries	11,258
	1,840,052

EXPORTS.

	£.
France	2,264,952
United States of America	278,500
Netherlands	108,076
Other countries	7,427
	2,658,955

Details are given below of the United Kingdom imports and Exports of gold for the month of August, 1932, during which it will be seen that imports exceeded exports by less than £900,000.

The figures for the four previous months showed a very large excess of imports, the total imports for April, May; June and July last exceeding the total exports for the same period by about £25,400,000.

	Imports. £.
Germany	35,374
Netherlands	88,500
Belgium	90,677
France	115,212
Brazil	84,000
United States of America	23,5581
Egypt	402,503
Iraq	87,163
West Africa	125,129
Kenya	37,622
Union of South Africa & South-West Africa Territory	5,132,732
Rhodesia	257,607
British India	3,690,120
Straits Settlements	203,974
Australia	48,734
New Zealand	416,740
Salved from s.s. "Egypt"	175,893
Other countries	25,101
	11,940,662

EXPORTS.

	£.
Germany	22,702
Netherlands	3,012,208
Belgium	166,210
France	5,725,669
Switzerland	15,465
United States of America	1,242,002
Other countries	3,830
	10,187,086

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" which sailed from Bombay on the 17th instant carries gold to the value of about £715,000 consigned to London

SILVER.

Demand has continued poor and the market could offer very little resistance to re-selling by the Indian bazaars, consequently prices were inclined to sag, 17.9/-16d. for cash and 17.11/16d. for two months delivery being quoted on the 17th instant. Selling from America had been evident on most afternoons, but offers were not forthcoming at the lower prices and with China disposed to give support, the market showed more steadiness, with a slight recovery in quotations.

Although the tone of the market is steady at the decline, buyers do not yet seem attracted to a sufficient extent to indicate any rapid improvement.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and erports of silver registered from mid-day on the 12th instant to mid-day on the 19th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£.
Germany	14,950
Belgium	15,730
Japan	16,581
France	5,447
Other countries	3,467
	56,175

EXPORTS.

	£.
British India	20,695
Sweden	10,300
France	2,477
Germany	2,381
Other countries	4,688
	40,541

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.
Cash delivery.

Sept. 15th	17.7/8d.
Sept. 16th	17.3/4d.
Sept. 17th	17.9/16d
Sept. 19th	17.11/16d
Sept. 20th	17.5/8d
Sept. 21st	17.11/16d.
Average	17.698d

Bar Silver per oz. std. Two months delivery

Sept. 15th	18d.
Sept. 16th	17.7/8d.
Sept. 17th	17.11/16d.
Sept. 19th	17.13/16d.
Sept. 20th	17.11/16d.
Sept. 21st	17.13/16d.
Average	17.812d.

IN NEW YORK.
(Cents per ounce .999 fine.)

Sept. 14th	28.
Sept. 15th	27.7/8
Sept. 16th	27.3/4
Sept. 17th	27.11/16
Sept. 19th	27.3/4
Sept. 20th	27.9/16

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 15th instant to the 21st instant., was dolls. 3.48 and the lowest dolls. 3.46.

The stocks in Shanghai on the 17th instant consisted of about 114,000,000 ounces in sycee 242:500:000 dollars and 4,060 silver bars, as compared with about 109,000,000 ounces in sycee; 242,500,000 dollars and 3:940 silver bars on the 10th instant.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 7.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet in the beginning, steady in the middle and firm during the latter part of the week under review. Off-take during the week remained on a good scale. In spite of a reduction of 3|4 guilders in the Java freight to Bombay and also the diversion of about 1,000 tons sugar ex S. S. Nurjehan from Karachi, good strength was evident due to the continued satisfactory demand, small stocks and short coverings of steamers afloat. Importing Houses and Karachi parties sold about 1000 tons S. S. Nurjehan at Rs. 5|7|3 to Rs. 5|7|9; about 500 tons S. S. Nawab at Rs. 5|6|6 to Rs. 5|7|6; about 1,000 tons S. S. Arabia at Rs. 5|6|3 and about 1,000 tons S. S. Subedar at Rs. 5|6|3 to Rs. 5|6.

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—Java Ready Rs. 15|9 and Rs. 15|4; September Rs. 5|7 and 5|6|6; October Rs. Rs. 5|6|3 and Rs. 5|6; Nov.|Dec. Rs. 5|6|3 and Rs. 5|6; Jan.|March Rs. 5|8 and Rs. 5|7|6 and African Ready Rs. 15|8|6 and Rs. 15|4.

Arrivals: There had been no arrivals during the week. S. S. Tairea is due to arrive to-morrow with about 10,500 bags of Mozambique sugar, S. S. Nurjehan, S. S. Nawab and S. S. Risaldar are expected to arrive on the 12th, 22nd, 30th and 31st October with about 22,000, 30,000; 18,000; and 40,000 bags of Java Sugar.

Offtake & Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 25,000 bags leaving the stocks of about 25,000 bags.

Calcutta & Karachi: Karachi prices declined on pressure of arrivals and Calcutta ruled steady on satisfactory clearances. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 14|8 and Rs. 10|9|6 respectively.

Foreign Markets:—New York fluctuated within very narrow limits and closed 2 to 4 points lower. London Terminal shows an advance of 1d. in prices. Java is unchanged at F. 6. Mr. Litch of Germany estimates European crop at 6,811,000 tons including 1,300,000 tons of Russian Crop.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15|9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5|13 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Nurjehan Rs. 5|10|6 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Nawab Rs. 5|8 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Arabia Rs. 5|6|6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment September Rs. 5|7 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment October Rs. 5|6|3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Nov.|Dec. Rs. 5|6|3 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan.|March Rs. 5|7|9 per cwt. F B H.
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15|8|6 per cwt.
Tone:—Firm.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Great British Comedy described as
"Better than a Chaplin"
'MY WIFE'S FAMILY"
with
GENE GERRARD

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
'WOMEN WHO PLAY'
A Paramount British Picture from the play by FREDERICK LONSDALE
with
MARY NEWCOMB
BENITA HUME

THE EMPRESS
To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Most Outstanding Picture of the season
"AN AMERICAN TRAGEDY"
produced by the Master JOSEPH von STERNBERG
with
PHILLIPS HOLMES
SYLVIA SIDNEY

You must not forget the new EDSU knitting-wool
Absolutely top quality.
Fadeless and unshrinkable.
Six and a half annas an ounce against over One Rupee paid for same quality imported yarn!
EDSU FABRICS
9, Forbes Street, Fort,
67, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Opp: Richardson & Cruddas, Byculla.
and at Parel etc., etc.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
LONDON, October 8.

Java Sugar. Fine White Dutch Standard No 25
C & F Calcutta
Oct/Dec per cwt.
8/0—3/4 sellers
C & F Bombay,
Oct/Dec per cwt. 8/1—1/2 sellers
C & F Karachi
Oct/Nov per cwt. 8/1—1/2 sellers

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
LONDON, October 8.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8—3/4

LONDON PRODUCE
LONDON, October 8.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton, No Offers.
Castorseed Bomaby Hull ton, £12/7/6 Oct/Nov sellers
Rapeseed Tonjo Hull/Continent £12/10/0 Oct/Nov sellers

LONDON RUBBER
LONDON, October 8.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot, 2—1/2 sellers.

LONDON SILVER
LONDON, October 8

Silver—quietly steady

Spot	17—3/4
Forward	17—13/16

LONDON GOLD
LONDON, October 8.

Bars Gold Fin per oz. £5/19/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES
LONDON, October 8.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 5/8 per cent
Bank Bills 3 months 1-19/64 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 1—7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 2—3/4 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 2—3/4 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON, October 8.

T. T. London on Berlin 14.53
T. T. London on Amsterdam 8.57—1/4
T. T. London on Brussels 24.84
T. T. London on Madrid 42.15
T. T. London on Milan 87.46
T. T. London on Berne 17.85
T. T. London on Paris 87.84
T. T London on Prague 116.50
T T London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.45—5/8

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THE RESULT OF
BOWELS
LIVER
KIDNEYS
ALL ACTIVE
When the system is overloaded and clogged with waste matter, poisonous acids and toxins form which sow the seeds of rheumatic and many other serious conditions.
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BLOOD PRESSURE LOSS OF APPETITE
Big troubles, little ones—constipation is a basic and contributory cause of all. So don't forget your daily dose of
BURGOYNE'S FRUIT SALINE
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CITY & SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Aasoe Sud, 11, 1988.
Muslim—Jamadil Akhar 9, 1351.
Parsi—Ardibehesht 4, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 31m.
Sunset—6h. 21m.
Hightide—9-26, 21-51.
Lowtide—2-52, 15-56.
Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 14th Oct. 6h. 48m. p.m. Last Quarter 22nd Oct. 10h. 44m. p.m. New Moon 29th Oct. 8h. 26m. p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Oct. 11.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME!

12 noon selection of Glamophone Records; 7 p.m. light music by Miss Lakdawalla; Instrumental Music by Mahomed Khan (Bean Solo); 9 p.m. News in Hindi.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

THAKKAR—On the 5th October at Bhavnagar, Mahalaxmi, wife of Dr. K. B. Thakkar, L.M.S. and Late Chief Medical Officer of Palitana and Idar States.

GARBA PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Seri Mandal, there will be held a "Garba Party" in the compound of Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Monday) from 4-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (TUESDAY, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort).

Mr. S. N. Kanga's paper on "A Remarkable Ancient Phophecy Regarding the World-War of 1914" will be discussed.

MEDICAL UNION.

A general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SOCIETY OF N. S. DA PIEDADE, DABUL.

The Society will celebrate the Feast of its Patroness on Sunday the 16th instant with Solemn High Mass, exposition, sermon, procession and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The Feast had preceded by a Novena which began on Friday during which Rev. Fr. I. Menino Rodrigues would preach on "Love of Our Neighbour". Morning Service 7 a.m. Evening 6-45 p.m. Feast day 9 a.m. A Fancy Bazaar in aid of the Society will be held on the Feast day.

BLUE STAR LINER IN CHANNEL COLLISION

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Blue Star Liner "Afric Star" 'en route' to Buenos Aires sent out an S. O. S. reporting collision in the Channel off Dungeness with a Norwegian vessel Charante.

The crew of the latter vessel have been transferred to "Afric Star" which is now sailing for London having been damaged.—Reuter.

MALAVIYAJI'S TIP TO MUSLIM LEADERS

(Continued from page 1.)

agreement. Such an agreement is an absolute necessity if national self-Government is to be established in the country.

AWARD AND ITS DEFECTS.

The so-called award is calculated to divide. It is calculated to prevent the growth of national unity and good-will. It cannot stand. It is already in the melting pot. It divides India into Hindu and Muslim. It places the two communities into compartments more or less watertight, with hardly any prospect of their coalescing into one Indian nationality. It secures an arrangement under which Muslims will be inclined to rely in artificial weightage for political power and influence, calculated to impair their natural rise to the importance they deserve by reason of the strength of their numbers or voting power. The appeal to electorates based on impulses mainly racial or quasi-religious in their character will fail to lead to the creation of groups resting on the rational basis of social, economic or political differences. It will create a habit of regarding race and religion as a primary consideration in the formation of Government and in the creation of political affinities.

Worst of all the Prime Minister's decision envisages no termination of this vicious system except at the behest of sectarian opinion which it will strongly reinforce during the time it is operating. These are some of the principal defects of that decision, and it is satisfactory to note that many of my Nationalist Muslim friends realise them in the same measure as I do.

TASK BEFORE LUCKNOW.

It is therefore obvious that the wisdom and patriotism of those of our brethren who will assemble at Lucknow will be called upon to view the questions that demand solution from the broad nationalistic point of view. Two points should be specially borne in mind:

AGREEMENT MUST BE NATIONAL.

(1) That a national agreement must be one which is acceptable to all important communities in the country otherwise it cannot be a national agreement and cannot be the basis of national self-government;

(2) The interests of particular communities must be served with due regard to the interests of the country as a whole. When the time comes for Hindus and Sikhs to consider the proposals that our Muslim brethren may put forward, I have every hope—and I will pray and work to realise that hope—that they will view them in the same broad nationalistic spirit, and that Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Anglo-Indians and all other Indians will by their union, usher in a new era of power and prosperity, of freedom and honour for our common Motherland.

SERIOUS SCUFFLE IN SHOP

SERVANT RESISTS ATTEMPT TO LOOT CASH

"Customer" Dies Of Wounds

A Muslim named Mohamed who went to a leather shop in Dhabu Street on Sunday evening, and is alleged to have made an attempt to rob the servant of the shop-keeper of the cash in the shop fell a victim to the scuffle that followed between him and the servant.

It appears that one Ali Mohamed Jan Mohamed, a dealer in leather goods left his shop on Sunday evening, at about 6 p.m. in charge of his servant and went home. After the master had left the shop a Muslim named Mohamed went into it and told the servant that he wanted to buy a certain article. While the servant was showing him the article the man asked him where the cash box was. In the meanwhile he is alledged to have pulled out a knife and threatened the servant with dire consequences. The servant thereupon agreed to show the cash box and pointed it out.

The servant, it appears, at the same time resisted the attempt of the man to rob him of he money and both of them jumped out of the shop. A serious scuffle followed between the two in which Mohamed received a severe stab-wound on his neck and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

The Mharbavdi police who are investigations have arrested the servant.

STOP PRESS

MRS. PAWLEY AND CORKRAN.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

New Chang.—Fresh effort is being made to save Mrs. Pawley and Corkran. Captain Kawahito of the Imperial Japanese Gendarmere and 30 men have left for Panshan with the object of opening negotiations with bandits.—Reuter Special.

NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

New York.—Lewis H. Pond, ex-State Treasurer, who is aged 71 is nominated a Republican candidate for the mayoralty in opposition to the Democratic Party candidate, O'Brien.—Reuter Special.

"CHARENTE" SINKS.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

The "Charente", which was sailing for Oslo from Spain, sank shortly after her crew and passengers were taken off by the "Afric Star" which arrived in London at midday with her bows badly dented above the waterline and one of "Charentes" boats hanging on it.—Reuter.

1931 NARCOTICS CONVENTION.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Geneva.—Intention of France shortly to ratify 1931 Narcotics Convention was announced in the Fifth Committee of the League, which resolved upon inviting the Assembly to urge all nations who have not yet ratified it to do so by April 30th next year, to prevent the Convention lapsing.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

MYSTERY OF INSULLS.

Paris.—Samuel Insull's son has returned, to-day, to Paris as mysteriously as he had left it. He has re-joined his mother, but refuses to make any statement. The whereabouts of his father are still unknown, but it is thought that he is 'en route' to Greece.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT PROBLEM.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Important development in the disarmament problem is reported from Paris. A telegram says that it is understood that after interviews with Lord Tyrell yesterday, M. Herriot has accepted an invitation from Mr. Macdonald to meeting in London probably on Wednesday or Thursday.—Reuter.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Marseilles.—Many British are among the passengers unable to sail to their destinations in the Near and Far East owing to a dispute between the Messageries Maritimes and seamen, which has culminated in Seamen's Union decision to strike following stoppage by the Ministry of Marine of certain allowances. Unless an agreement is reached shortly a general strike which will affect all companies is expected.—Reuter Special.

MYSTERIOUS MESSENGER FOR MACDONALD

American's Special Mission To Paris And London

TALKING THINGS OVER BEFORE LEAGUE MEETING

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Can America, France and Britain frame united Far Eastern Policy?

This query is suggestively ascribed to Norman Davis who is on special mission to Paris and London "to talk things over."

The fact that Davis spent a day golfing is held by well-informed circles to heighten significance of his mission as denoting reluctance to speak to any lesser personage than Mr. MacDonald who does not return to London until to-morrow. In addition to disarmament and world economics he is reported to hold important mandate regarding Far Eastern affairs in view of the forthcoming discussion on the Lytton Report by the League Assembly.

The assimilation of American, French and British standpoints on it is believed to be not the least important of his aims and it is whispered that some valuable ground was already broken when he had two-hour talk with M. Herriot yesterday.—Reuter.

"PROSECUTE ME OR DECLARE THAT GOVERNMENT BY LAW HAS ENDED"

Mr. Harkare's Petition Rejected By High Court

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. G. K. Harkare again figured at the High Court with a novel petition before Mr. Justice Patker and Mr. Justice Barlee for an order that he (petitioner) should be prosecuted, and for other reliefs.

The petition arises from a previous order of the judges refusing to interfere with the summary rejection by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the petitioner's application asking for the prosecution of the members of the Bombay Government in connection with the introduction of the Cotton Contracts Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS

In his present petition to the High Court, the petitioner made serious allegations against the judges, stating, among other things, that the judiciary did not give justice against the Crown's servants in India.

After a lengthy list of his grievances, the petitioner prayed that the magistrate be ordered to take back his complaint against the members of the Bombay Government, or in the alternative, the petitioner be prosecuted either for contempt of court or for filing a false complaint. Failing these remedies being granted the petitioner prayed that the court be pleased "to declare that Government by law has come to an end or allow that inference by the public by rejecting the petition." Another relief asked for by the petitioner was for an order on the editor of the "Indian Law Reports" to report this case.

After reading the petition, Mr. Justice Barlee asked: "You want to be prosecuted."

"Yes, my lord," said the petitioner. "You rejected my last petition because, I take it, your lordship thought that my allegations of fact and law were false. If that is so, I wish to be prosecuted for filing a false complaint, or you will have to declare that Government by law has come to an end."

Mr. Justice Patker—You want this case to be reported in the "Indian Law Reports!"

FOR FUTURE WORKERS.

"Yes," replied the petitioner. Explaining his reasons for this, he stated that it would be a good thing for future workers to know that section 45 of the Specific Relief Act was a dead letter at the least matters where the prosecution of high Government officials was concerned. He (the petitioner) had exhausted all his legal authorities in support of his petition, and their lordships had summarily disposed of his authorities. The public should be allowed to know the state of the law. That was why he wanted this case to be reported in the "Law Reports."

Their lordships rejected the petition.

Co-operation In Bombay

(Continued from page 6).

depend upon the soundness of primary societies.

BRINGING DEFAULTERS TO BOOK.

Although theoretically a society should depend for prompt recoveries on mutual good-will, in practice cases of default are found in several societies. While some defaults are due to bad seasons or drop in prices, there are others which are due to recalcitrancy and dishonesty of motives. In such cases, the first remedies are persuasion and moral pressure of surety and friends. When these fail, the societies take the cases to arbitration through the Registrar who appoints as an arbitrator a person who has fairly good knowledge of law and is above village party spirit. The arbitrators' awards were originally sent for execution to the Civil Courts. Owing to there being inordinate delays in the execution of such decrees, the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act gave the power of execution to the Revenue authorities. That Act also provides facilities for the purchase of a defaulter's land—when put to auction—by the society at a nominal bid. Both these provisions in the new Act were accepted by the Legislative Council in 1925 when hardly any voice was raised against the same.

AN ACCUSATION ANSWERED.

When Sir Chunilal Mehta, the President of the last Co-operative Conference, asked for the proper enforcement of these clauses in the spirit of the Act he did so to strengthen the hands of the primary societies and not in the direct interests of financing agencies, as has been suggested by some critics who have cried down this demand as having been made in the interests of the mill-agents and company promoters who are the directors of co-operative banks. In the first place, these critics do not often try to find out the true state of affairs and make large assumptions such as that co-operative banks are like Shylock trying to exact their pound of flesh with the assistance of Government. Such mischievous criticism and unjustified allegations may create a mistaken impression in the minds of the unknowing public and hamper the growth of the Co-operative movement. Further, it is a travesty of truth to say that "Company promoters and bank directors have got the present movement under their control."

(To Be Continued.)

RUSH AT VANITA VISHRAM ENTERTAINMENT

Secretary Expresses Regret To Disappointed Patrons

Mrs. Kanta Khandwalla, Secretary of the Vanita Vishram Institute, on behalf of the Council of Management, expresses regret to the host of disappointed patrons and friends who could not get proper accommodation at the Variety Entertainment on Saturday owing to unexpected rush. The Council of Management tenders apologies to all concerned and extends invitation to all its patrons for the Garba Entertainment by the Institute girls in the Vanita Vishram Gardens, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 5 p.m.

FATAL BURNS

Muslim Girl Succumbs In Hospital

Halimabai Babamiya, a Muslim girl of three years died in the early hours of Sunday morning at the J. J. Hospital, where she was removed on the previous day with severe burns all over her body. The deceased was staying with her parents at Haji Issak Miya's chawl at Bapu Khote Street.

It appears that on Saturday she was playing in the room with a ball. In the same room an aluminium pot was kept on a segri with boiling water in it. While the girl was playing, the ball once went near the segri. Halimabai went to pick it up but while going so she knocked her head with the pot, with the result that the boiling water fell on her and she received severe burns all over the body. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital in a precarious condition where she died on Sunday morning.

SNAKE-BITE PROVES FATAL

Biting by a serpent is said to be the cause of the death of a 35 year old Hindu named Limanna.

The deceased who was living in the Hindu colony at Dadar went to the open ground in the early hours of Sunday morning. It appears that he was bitten by a serpent on his ankle and was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital. But he died on the way to the hospital.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF YOUTH.

DROWNED INTO WELL OF GARDEN.

Mystery surrounds the death of a Hindu youth who died on Sunday at Mahim as a result of his falling into a well in Gharwadi at Mahim. At about 2 p.m., on receiving information that a man had fallen into a well, the Mahim police hurried to the spot and found that a boy was drowning. In the absence of divers the police attempted to rescue the youth by tying iron bars to ropes and putting them in the water. The attempts failed, and the boy was ultimately brought out by a police constable. He was identified as Laxman Shivram, a Hindu youth of 20.

LOVE AFFAIR AT THE BOTTOM.

There were no signs of violence or injury on the body. The pyjama of the deceased was found at a little distance from the well. It is said that the young man was in love with the daughter of the gardener of that Wadi, and used to visit the gardener's house occasionally. On Sunday at about 1 p.m. he went to the Wadi when he was drunk. He was seen taking out his clothes and soon after that a splash was heard. When the gardener went to the well, he found the young man drowning into the well. Information was sent to police, but before he could be taken out of the well he died.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR PANIPAT.

CONTROLLER OF VICEROY'S HOUSEHOLD INJURED: DRIVER KILLED.

SIMLA, October 9.

News has been received here that Capt. Brittani Jones, Controller of the Viceroy's household, who was driving in his car in the company of Mr. Holloway, the Assistant Controller of the Viceroy's household, and their orderlies met with a serious accident near Panipat as the result of which Captain Jones is lying in a precarious condition as also his orderly who was driving the car. Mr. Holloway who also sustained serious injuries, is still unconscious.

It is believed that the accident was due to a tyre bursting.

According to a later message from New Delhi the condition of Mr. Holloway is reported to be still precarious. He was conveyed to New Delhi after midday in an ambulance car, with a nursing sister and admitted into the Hindu Rao Hospital in a critical condition. He is suspected to be suffering from a fractured spine, and this was later confirmed by an Xray examination. During the afternoon his condition became considerably worse, and it was thought advisable to operate upon him immediately. The operation was successfully performed at 5 p.m. this evening.

It is understood that the driver of the car who has sustained fracture of the base of the skull, has died in the Panipat Hospital.—A.P.

Swadeshi Pradarshan And Bazar At Ahmedabad

A "Swadeshi Pradarshan and Bazar" where all sorts of goods and articles that are Swadeshi will be exhibited, will be held in the city of Ahmedabad during Diwali Holidays, from Oct. 27 to Nov. 7.

Necessary particulars will be sent immediately on inquiries from Hariprasad Asamdar, Shantilal Dave and Bhanuprasad Acharya, Secretaries Swadeshi Pradarshan & Bazar, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad.

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

The THIEF of BAGDAD

Re-issue—Synchronised with Sound Effects

Book now at Roses or at the Theatre.

Children under 10 HALF PRICE for all Shows.

ROMANCE and NEW THRILLS from the SKIES!

Dare-devils of the sky! Flirting with leath!

HURTLING TO EARTH WITH NERVE—SHATTERING SPEED! You Must See it!

To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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Bombay's Leading Talkie House.

Wallace BEERY IN HELL DIVERS

Metro Goldwyn Mayer PICTURE

Free List Entirely Suspended.

THE RIALTO

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE FIRST ALL-TALKING PICTURE OF THE FAMOUS

TOM MIX

TOM MIX

AND HIS WONDER HORSE

"TONY"

Universal's Action Thriller

THE RIDER OF

DEATH VALLEY

with

LOIS WILSON

(Noted for her acting in "SEED")

BREATH TAKING THRILLS AND GLORIOUS ADVENTURE!

Also The Very Latest.

SLIM SUMMERVILLE

COMEDY: "BLESS THE LADIES"

and a new

OSWALD THE RABBIT

Comedy Cartoon.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1932

HOPEFUL PROSPECTS

The efforts that are being made to bring about a communal settlement have so far progressed satisfactorily. Two months ago only a few courageous souls whose steadfast belief in the ability of Indians to achieve communal unity remained unshaken by repeated disappointment, thought it possible that persistence in this arduous task would lead towards avenues of peace. Now, barring a few who either prefer Government's Award to a People's Pact or think that a pretence of initial opposition is the best way to secure maximum terms in the end, all responsible leaders are sincerely anxious to make one more attempt for a settlement.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad does not exaggerate when he says in his public statement that he has "noticed a desire all round among all the communities to come to terms between themselves." To those Muslims who may be distrustful of the Hindu attitude Dr. Syed Mahmood gives the assurance that he has found "genuine desire for amicable settlement everywhere among the leading Hindus." Indeed, if it were otherwise, Maulana Shaukat Ali would not have postponed his American tour at the eleventh hour and invited a conference of Muslim leaders at Lucknow on the 15th instant. And Maulana Abul Kalam Azad in an exclusive interview with the "Chronicle" representative before his departure for Calcutta paid a generous tribute to the "national outlook" of Bombay which made heart-to-heart talks between the leaders of the two sister communities possible.

MUSLIM SUPPORT TO JOINT ELECTORATES.

The suggestion of a preliminary conference of Muslim leaders came exclusively from the Muslims themselves and for very good reasons. The "Mussalman" of Calcutta said some days ago: "First the Mussalmans must come to an agreement amongst themselves on the question of electorate; and if fortunately that object is attained, then the solution of the problem as between Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs will be comparatively easy". It is no use arguing, as do a few leading members of the All-India Muslim Conference, that there are no differences worth mentioning among the Muslims on the main question of electorates. People have not forgotten that the All-India Shia Conference, the Nationalist Muslim Party, and a majority of the All-India Muslim League are strongly opposed to communal electorates. Surely Moulvi Shafee Daoodi and a few others who distrust the Lucknow Conference do not regard these bodies as negligible! It suited Government practically to boycott the Nationalist Muslim Party at the Round Table Conference, but it will be most unfair for the Muslim Conference to ignore that Party especially when there is a large volume of opinion both among Muslims and Hindus in favour of a compromise on the question of the electorates.

NO QUESTION OF SURRENDER.

Maulvi Shafee Daudi and his friends, if they want a settlement, do not improve its chances by saying of the Hindus that "not a word has been uttered so far to convince us of their solicitude for a settlement or of the basis on which they want it." Men of his type are really hard to be convinced. But many other Muslim leaders are convinced that generally speaking Hindus are now as anxious for a settlement as the Muslims. A Hindu leader is reported to have said at a week-end meeting in Bombay that if the Muslim idea is to wring as many concessions as possible from the Hindus without any modification of the Premier's Award, or to expect the Hindus to surrender, he and the Hindu Mahasabha would oppose such a move. A remark like this is as indiscreet and unnecessary as it would be for a Maulvi Shafee Daudi to declare that the Muslims would never surrender to the Hindus. Why talk of surrender and resistance and all that when earnest workers are making strenuous efforts to bring about a settlement? There are difficulties in the way of such a settlement and from quarters which may be expected not to relish the establishment of a People's Pact which will throw the Premier's Award on the scrap heap. The Viceroy's telegram to Maulana Shaukat Ali indicates which way bureaucratic winds blow. It is urgently necessary, therefore, for the popular leaders to secure the best advantage out of the present favourable atmosphere and arrive at a solution, disregarding the doubts and apprehensions of those who see "surrender" in every concession.

IMPROVED POSITION.

As regards the basis of negotiations, it is well-known that at informal meetings during the second R. T. Conference the communities concerned came very near a settlement and that negotiations broke down over some small details about representation in the Punjab. That position, improved as it has been since, may now be made the basis of fresh negotiations. The improvement that we refer to is the adoption in the Poona Pact of a compromise between joint and separate electorates. It is also very encouraging to learn from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's statement that his proposals relating to all the points which are touched by the Premier in his Award have been accepted by Maulana Shaukat Ali, subject, of course to his other friends agreeing to them.

"SEARCH DILIGENTLY."

We do hope that the joint lead of men like Maulanas Abul Kalam Azad and Shaukat Ali will be followed by most other Muslim leaders and that their joint proposals would also be acceptable to Hindu and Sikh leaders. In their strenuous task they are encouraged by the opportune and envigorating message to Maulana Shaukat Ali from Mahatma Gandhi. "Search diligently", he says for a settlement. Diligent search for a solution acceptable to all reasonable men and the will to peace are the two essentials of success. Let us be determined to succeed.

A Depressing Document

Though the Bombay Port Trust was aware of the "world-wide trade depression" and that the "disastrous effects of that cataclysm are still paralysing international trade" it failed to form its budget estimates accordingly, with the result that it had to face a deficit of about Rs. 22 lakhs, as the actual receipts for 1931-32 came to Rs. 232.42 lakhs and expenditure to Rs. 254.34. The income of the Port Trust has steadily declined during the last three years and compared to 1929-30 there is a precipitous fall of Rs. 65 lakhs. The fall in the cargo handled amounted to 722,000 tons compared to the year previous. The Port Trust's financial condition will continue to be depressed because as far as we can see there is no hope of early revival in trade. It is unfortunate that out of an actual income of Rs. 232.42 lakhs Rs. 150 go towards the payment of debt charges, taxes, and other expenditure and, therefore, cannot be touched. The administration report of the Bombay Port Trust for 1931-32 is, indeed, a depressing document.

INDIANISE.

But there are many directions in which the Trust can economise, if it wants to, and that is by Indianising the administration and lowering the exceedingly high scale of salaries to the Indian standard. Only the other day Sir Phiroze Sethna, who cannot be accused of any "extremism", was constrained to move a resolution in the Council of State demanding Indianisation, though with little result, as we all know. In the Bombay Legislative Council a question was asked about the qualifications of some of these highly paid non-Indian officials of the Port Trust and the revelations were indeed startling. But, perhapse, the "British character" of the administration has to be preserved at all costs! We cannot but say that this scandal has gone too far and the falling revenues justify an immediate change. But Europeans are in a majority on the Board and they cannot be expected to do better than what they have done all these long years. The Bombay Port Trust will not rescue itself from financial morass unless it effects drastic administrative economies.

COMPETITION MUST BE FACED.

There are many causes which militate against the future prosperity of the Trust, even when normal conditions return. The Trustees themselves have now realised the danger of competition from the Kathiawar ports, which are attracting an increasing volume of trade, both on account of their cheapness and their proximity to Gujarat. The report complains plaintively that the "drastic enhancement of tariffs forced on the Government of India," owing to the worsening financial situation has "given an impetus to this unnatural competition, for which no parallel exists in the world of commerce." The Port Trust has to reconcile itself to these new conditions. Since both in the North and South new ports are being opened, it is only natural that Bombay's importance should gradually diminish.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT.

There have been large decreases in the imports in Bombay of sugar, oils, oilman's stores and packed kerosene. But to counterbalance these there were increasing imports of raw cotton (240,000 bales), rice and tea. There was a serious fall in the exports of raw cotton by 11,56,000 bales, seeds 86,000 tons, manganese ore 178,000 tons and coal 79,000 tons. On the other hand there was considerable increase in the exports of piece-goods to the extent of 77,000 bales and cases. The Port Trust Railway again showed a serious drop in the traffic carried of over 470,000 tons, and let us hope there have been economies commensurate with this declining income. The railway is a white elephant. I s income during the year under report was Rs. 19.42 lakhs, a fall of over five lakhs and the actual expenditure was Rs. 13.10 lakhs. During the last few years there has been a steady decline in the income figure. The total capital expenditure on this railway amounts to Rs. 226.22 lakhs, and the reurn can hardly be considered as fair even in these lean times. We are not impressed with the efforts made by the Trustees towards retrenchment and to say that the present expenditure is lower by 26 per cent. over that of 1924-25 hardly meets the case, as though it was not one of the boom years, there was no noticeable depression then. The emergency cut of 5 per cent is hardly one to boast of, but Bombay has to be thankful for these small mercies.

CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY

Analysis Of Steps Taken To Ensure Sound Working

(BY SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Kt.).

As the Bombay Reorganisation Committee is examining the present standard of expenditure of each Department in comparison with its usefulness in serving public interests the Co-operative Department will surely come up for examination if it has not already done so. In view of the annual meeting of the Provincial Co-operative Institute held on 2nd October and the criticisms on the presidential address delivered at the last Co-operative Conference, it seems not only desirable but necessary that the Reorganisation Committee should have before them the views of non-official co-operators regarding the future of the Co-operative movement.

HOPE OF RURAL INDIA.

Land revenue forms a very important portion of provincial revenues. The steady income from that branch depends on the condition of agriculture and agriculturists in villages, and it is no exaggeration to say that the only movement that can put the agriculturists on their legs and serve to improve the quality of farming is the Co-operative movement. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India have correctly judged the agricultural economic situation and its future in the following sentence:

"We have great hopes that many millions of peasant proprietors may be led to a better life through a sound Co-operative movement; if this is secured, much else is brought within the bounds of attainment. If Co-operation fails, there will fail the best hope of rural India."

The stability and growth of the Co-operative movement depend upon the soundness of the primary societies, a very large proportion of which are at present agricultural credit societies. As Sir Frederick Sykes said at the last Provincial Conference: "If primary agricultural societies which I see with satisfaction form the great majority, are sound, the whole superstructure of unions, central banks and the Provincial Bank will be sound also."

PREREQUISITES OF SUCCESS.

The most important function of the movement is to see that the agricultural credit societies are working on correct co-operative lines and are in a sound financial position. It is no use ignoring the financial side when talking of Co-operation specially in reference to credit societies. Honest, efficient management, which includes examination of the objects of loans, and control at the time of use of the loans, insistence on regular and punctual repayments of loans by members, inculcation of the principles of mutual good-will and thrift amongst the members—these are essential factors for the successful working of these societies.

HURRY OF EARLY YEARS.

If and where proper precautions have been taken regarding preliminary training in Co-operation being given to persons desirous of forming a society and having it registered and regular guidance is given during the first five years and proper supervision kept during the whole period of its existence, the society is bound to be perfectly sound. Such ideal conditions have not existed in all cases and in the early years of the movement both officials, registrars and their assistants and non-official co-operators, the Honorary organisers, were more anxious to have a large number of societies registered in their area even with half trained and untrained members than in confining their activities to villages consisting of a large number of literates trained in co-operative principles.

The results in all such cases cannot be expected to be entirely satisfactory and yet the Presidency can justifiably take pride in the good work done as a result of which "the number of hopeless societies" as observed by Sir Frederick Sykes at the Poona Conference "is surprisingly small". There are several societies which are neither very good nor yet very bad", according to His Excellency's opinion and these he desires to be brought "into a condition which approximates more closely to your ideals". This is the ultimate goal of all real co-operators and it is for achieving this goal that all of us official and non-official co-operators must join hands and open their purse strings. As regards the latter—financial assistance—there must be co-ordination between the financing institutions and Government.

NOT AN EASY TASK.

A primary society can be considered perfectly sound when it advances loans after proper enquiry into the objects of the loans, sees that the money advanced is used for the purposes for which it was advanced and that the repayments are regular and up-to-date. This ideal condition is impossible even for the Imperial Bank of India, with its very highly trained superior staff and its long experience of internal and supervising work. What the Imperial Bank has not been able to achieve and probably cannot achieve and what no other joint stock banks have achieved can hardly be expected from the village co-operative societies, or even their financing institutions whose soundness must to a large extent

(Continued On Page 5.)

Notes of the Day

Unappreciated Altruism.

That man of peace, Mr Stanley Baldwin,. is in sore distress. At a mass meeting at the conclusion of the Conservative Conference at Blackpool, he declared: "Britain's efforts to bring the peoples of Europe together seem frustrated." The peoples of Europe are evidently wanting in a sense of appreciation. They do not rate British altruism at the level British politicians want them to. At Geneva at the present moment, and at Lausanne some weeks ago, did not Britain do her best by bending the knee before France, to restore peace in destracted Europe? Austria, France's protege, secured at Lausanne the greatest benefit out of the Reconstruction Fund, one of the "achievements" of Lausanne. At Geneva the attitude of France regarding disarmament, which Britain supports, has caused deep resentment in Central European States, notably in Germany. No wonder Britain's efforts "seem frustrated."

Reforming the Lords.

The Blackpool Conference, at which British Tories considered how far their domestic foreign and Indian policy had succeeded, also discussed the question of reforming the House of Lords. It passed a resolution in favour of reform, an indication that even those who believe in the sanctity of property and the prerogative of "blue blood" to shape the destiny of Britain are sensitive to the criticism that the House of Lords is an anachronism. They will, of course, never accept the doctrine of a single chamber. An upper chamber has proved a bulwark for Tory politicians and even a red hot Radical is soon assimilated by the Upper House. But piece-meal reform of the House of Lords will not avail any political party. When Mr. Asquith was faced with a difficulty he threatened to create five hundred new peers and got a special resolution passed, which resulted in curbing the power of the Lords to some extent. This was only a half-hearted measure. What is required is a radical change. Whether Great Britain is prepared for such a complete transformation remains to be seen.

Hurry up!

It is now ten days since the All-India Anti-Untouchability League was founded with Mr. G. D. Birla as its President and Mr. A. V. Thakkar as Secretary. Though we have not yet received any report of the work done by these office-bearers even in respect of starting local Leagues we expect they are not letting the grass grow under their feet. Anti-untouchability workers in many places are anxious to start local organisations but are awaiting a clear lead from the All-India executive so as to secure maximum co-ordination of effort. The executive should, therefore, lose no time in giving the expected lead without any further delay. It is most encouraging to note that not a day passes but some temples are thrown open to the Harijans or other demonstrations like intercaste dinners are arranged, indicative of the enthusiasm of the people for the anti-untouchability campaign. But the campaign can yield the best results if it is conducted in a concerted manner in accordance with well-considered plans under the auspices of the All-India League. We would appeal to Mr. Birla or Mr. Thakkar to issue a statement at a very early date regarding the immediate programme of the League.

Cruelty To Animals.

Vivisection is growing at an alarming pace in England. In 1931 there were altogether 618,562 cases, an increase of 162,740 compared to the year previous. Out of these 585,661 experiments were performed without anaesthetics and 21,29 with anaesthetics. A report casually mentions that the former experiments consisted of "inoculations, hypodermic injections and some few other proceedings." Can one really believe that these inoculations and injections involved no suffering to the dumb animals? To think that some 25,129 experiments some of which were serious operations, were performed without anaesthetics, is staggering and we have yet to know that humanity has been the better for this species of cruelty to animals. The mania for experimenting on animals is growing, but it is tolerated by the State because it is all done in the name of research. Surely there ought to be a limit to this cruelty in the name of science.

LORRY SKIDS AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD

Four Persons Injured

Four persons were slightly injured in a motor lorry accident, which occurred on Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, on Sunday. The lorry skidded, and turned on one side, and four of the occupants were thrown out, but fortunately they were only slightly injured.

Lorry No. 6763 was conveying furniture and luggage belonging to an engineer of the Cutch State from Walkeshwar to Nepean Sea Road. As it came to the junction of Nepean Sea Road and Wilderness Road, it skidded and turned on one side. Four workers who were in the lorry were thrown out.

Inspector Rudd of the Motor Vehicles Department and Sub-Inspector Padwal of the Gamdevi police station made investigations into the accident.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

taining the Britisher's goodwill. If maintaining the Britisher's goodwill consists in the oft played game of 'heads we win tails you lose' even the moderate-minded Indians will have to tick their British friends off by saying that at least in this sphere humbug and hypocrisy shall not be allowed to ruin a vital industry in its infancy.

* * * *

There is a sphere much nearer home. I mean the cement industry of India, whose working provides another apt illustration of how humbug and hypocrisy rule the world. Some years ago on the score of salving the Indian cement industry from eternal damnation the cement companies came together and formed a pool. The object of forming the Central organisation was evidently to serve the best interests of each of the Companies by serving the interests of the industry as a whole. In actual practice it has turned out to be the domination of a few companies by the larger and more powerful Companies. The result has been that the smaller companies have their profits declining every year, compelling them to seek refuge in trade depression as the only explanation for their declining prosperity. The powerful Companies have their profits on the upward curve offering the only reasonable explanation that humbug and hypocrisy have succeeded in getting the best interests of these companies served by ruining the interests of the smaller ones.

BY THE WAY

(By A Gentleman With A Duster)

During my college days we discussed once at the College Debating Society the subject, "That the world lives on humbug and hypocrisy". Little did I know then that in actual practice the world did effectively live on humbug and hypocrisy. There is hardly a day when we do not hear long sermons either in the press or on the platform on Peace, Brotherhood amongst men, Disarmament and so forth. Yet we see for instance Japan defying the whole world in Manchuria. There is the much-advertised Disarmament Conference where the naval and military experts meet with the result that what is described by one power as a weapon of offence is supported by another power as an absolutely unavoidable weapon of defence, the net result being that no progress has hitherto been recorded in the reduction of these armaments.

* * * *

But coming nearer home, even in the realm of business and commerce all this talk of maintaining goodwill between Britain and India proves most hollow and hypocritical. It is a well-known fact that the oil and petrol supply business of India has been monopolised by large non-Indian Corporations and that they have always fought tooth and nail the entry of a newcomer. A few years ago the Tariff Board was asked by the Government of India to look into the matter of prices charged by these foreign corporations to the Indian consumers. The Tariff Board could not come to its usually impartial and judicious decision because of the supercilious attitude taken up by these big corporations in not disclosing to the Board facts which had a direct bearing on the determination of the prices charged in India, but our mighty Government proved too weak and helpless for these powerful corporations and did not move even its little finger to bring these corporations to their senses.

* * * *

For the past few days we have experienced two abrupt cuts in the price of petrol in India: one of as. 4-1/2 and another an. 1. These cuts are made in India at a time when the same corporations responsible for the supply of petrol in England have put up the price by 3d. per gallon, and London advices indicate that the price of petrol would be further increased there. I have been looking in vain for our energetic press reporters to get a real explanation out of the local representatives of these foreign corporations. It appears now definitely certain that the reduction in the price of petrol is inspired by the usual policy pursued by these foreign corporations not to allow any newcomer to enter their very closely circumscribed trade.

Temporarily of course the Indian consumer stands to benefit but the benefit to the Indian consumer would be more than made up in the long run if the foreign corporations succeed in ousting the newly formed Western India Oil Distributing Company from the field of its operations. Gandhiji has been criticised more than once for delivering a very vehement speech in London on the question of investigating the rights and titles of vested interests in this country. I am sure when Gandhiji delivered the speech what he had particularly in mind was the entrenched position occupied by corporations like Oil Companies in India. I think it is high time the public took up this question in right earnest and impressed upon Government the desirability of taking such action as to provide fair conditions of trade for every inhabitant of this country and to prohibit by law, rate wars of the character launched at present.

* * * *

I understand that the agreement between the Scindia Steamship Company and the B. I. Corporation will expire next March. The chairman of the Company gave the shareholders to understand that though the agreement was in operation it had practically ceased to function. This can have only one meaning namely that the B. I. inspite of the agreement was indulging in secret and indirect rate-war by resorting to methods like deferred rebates, etc. At any rate, it appears that after next March the Scindia Steamship Co., will have to be arrayed in a rate-war against the powerful B. I. Corporation. It is very significant that when Mr. Haji introduced his Coastal Reservation Bill in the Legislative Assembly representatives of the British Shipping trade in opposing this Bill preached sermons on main-

(Continued in column 6.)

Colchester Medico Has A Brain Wave

Humours Of Electricity

(By M. I. E. E.)

II*

Thales of Miletus, as we have seen, having discovered that amber rubbed with silk or flannel developed an attraction, a fascination in the bosoms of light particles of matter, was satisfied with his achievement. He rested upon his laurels.

This was all to the good; it was most considerate of him.

If this confounded Thales Sech had carried on and discovered all that there was to be found out about what was subsequently dubbed "Static Electricity" he would have been the most despicable man who ever donned a Greek Toga or whatever the fashionable tailors of his day called the long flowing robe usually affected by the Philosophers. No, No. He said to his wife. "I have done my little bit, let the rising generation have a chance."

GROUSE OF THE MIDDLE-AGED.

But the rising generation thought "smallbeer" or his discovery. How is it that the rising generation is always so tiresome? Ask any middle-aged man or woman and the reply is just the same.

"Why in my young days young folks arose while it was yet dark and thought nothing, nothing, Sir, of walking 4, 5 or 6 miles to work and slogging at it all day on pay less than one quarter they draw now for doing next to nothing."

"Why in my young days, my dear lady, girls kept house and had no wish to gad about. They acted lowly and reverently to all their elders. They were content to take back seats whilst now..?"

Whether Thales had an idea that he was quite safe in leaving further investigation to his successors or not the fact remains the young people of his day, and for many a thousand days after, did not worry themselves about his epoch-making discovery.

Poor Static Electricity, static you truly were, even your name was not coined for you till much later on, in the days of "Good Queen Bess."

GREEKS NOT WORRIED OVER AMBER.

The Greeks with their love of Art and Beauty, and later on love of intellectual dominance, the North-Country Alexander, exasperated with the smallness of the planet Earth, and begging the Powers that be to provide him with additional worlds to conquer, were more interested in contours and measurements of the ideal human body, the composition of colouring matter for their painters, or the products of their marble quarries. They would applaud their naval architects if they turned out from their stockyards warships with an incredible number of oar banks, or their military commanders if they designed manoeuvres for regiments of men locked together in a solid mass by spears of different lengths, so arranged that every spearhead was in exact alignment, and each enemy-walla that precipated himself upon their phalanx, as they termed it, found himself perforated, not with one hole in his chest or belly but with six. Amber was no longer stroked as one strokes a cat, it was utterly neglected, save possibly for purposes of ornament.

The Greeks degenerated; it is a trick of Nations to do so. The Romans butted in, stern, homely, conscientious; the latter, particularly, in killing as many nice people as possible. Extremely nice people, such as pretty Greek girls, sleek young Philosophers, Accountants (Chartered or otherwise), Tough old Sports, they used for pleasure and profit and amusement respectively. The Romans likewise, not to be outdone, began to degenerate in their turn.

GIBBON WEPT.

A gentleman, of the interesting name of Gibbon, has written quite a nice little book upon the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire", and he wept when he had finished it off to his satisfaction.

We look in vain for any indication of interest in poor little Electricity "Oh no, we never mention her, her name is never heard."

Following the "Age of Chivalry," the Romantic period, the Softer Sex began to come to the fore. Their Husbands, cousins and or lovers, clad in extremely stiff garments of steel, wielding pointed and cutting implements and mounted upon fleet but weighty four-footed animals, tried their level best to do as much bodily injury as possible to other hot-headed individuals arrayed against them. For why?

Simply to gain a smile from his particular lady; a gracious contraction of her facial muscles; a soft glint in her eyes.

METAL BANGS AGAINST METAL.

There may have accrued other advantages due from all this hurly-burly, from all this banging of metal against metal. Possibly the plaudits of the onlookers, possibly a little mental satisfaction to the successful student of the strength of metals, and the contractive power of the muscles of the human arm, thigh and back. The ladies had the advantage anyway. If her "Man" won his match, or even if he won a heat of the match, she felt two inches taller in consequence. If she was comely in feature she felt herself beautiful, if she was beautiful she flattered herself she was irresistible.

People had no manner of use for Electricity; she was not in the picture.

In Western climes a period followed called the "Dark Ages". Holy Poker of Moses! They were dark and no mistake. If you thought or believed one way, and if you were so indiscreet as to boast your enlightenment, you were worried out of your life by stupid people who chose to have or were taught to have other different opinions. Why confound it! Extreme measures might be taken against you. But when the balance of trained opinion turned in your favour you naturally took precisely the same way of inducing your former antagonists to conform to your view as they did previously to your goodself. Well! Well!

FAR EASTERN DISCOVERY.

It is painful to relate that the gentler races of the East were not exempt from this Absurdity of Hate. But mark! There had appeared a shining star in the Orient. Chinese vessels were being steered by a contraption which pointed towards to the North.

Navigation; Conveyance of commodities of commercial value; Moderate certainty of reaching your port of call; Marine insurance Bills of Lading, Storms, Distress of Nations, and a Host of other considerations were affected by this Far East discovery.

Truly a boon was this invention and a blessing to men like the Pickwick, the owl and the Waverleypen. We call it the "Mariner's compass."

Why seek to discover the Inventor? The principle alone is important. The discoverer or discoverers less so.

Some dislike the idea of admitting the claim for the invention to the dwellers in China, and say that some respectable City Fathers of Magnes in Asia Minor knew all about Lode-stone iron ore, the pointing of sticks of the same if freely suspended, to the North pole, or of needles of steel after such needles had been stroked by the lodestone.

COURT PHYSICIAN GOES A-RUBBING.

The Rubbing and Stroking interest had been temporarily diverted to what were called "Magnets" to the excluxion of amber; but Mark again, Mark Twain, let us say. Who is this gentleman in stiff doublet and corrugated linen collar, bending over the table in his Bungalow Surgery situated in the pleasant town of Colchester, and rubbing amber for all he was worth? Why Dr. Gilbert, Court Physician to her Majesty Queen Elizabeth of England. Having obtained the appointment of Physician in ordinary to Good old Bess he felt if incumbent to study the ancient Philosophical writings. He did, he did so with zest. He found some reference to amber and friction, and not content with reading about this Phenomenon, decided to try it out for himself. He was a brave Doctor; a favourite of Queen Eliza had to be a brave man. Holy Trident of Neptune! he had to listen to the Queen using abominable language one minute, and the softest coolings of the Romantic age the next She was a female terror.

We may suppose the good doctor was not sorry when he could get away to his Mulluck, amidst the Natives of Colchester, and lock himself up in his study. He became an adept at rubbing, he took to the job. This happened about the Year 1600 of the Christian Era so he was only 2200 years after Thales in original research, but he pursued the investigation much further than our Philosopher dreamed of.

WORKS HARD AT IT.

Having started where Thales left off, he rubbed diamonds, sulphur, rock-crystal, glass and sealing-wax. He rubbed gold, silver, brass pearls, marble, agate, and a host of other useful things.

The former responded to his "elbow-grease" and showed attractive properties similar to that of amber so treated; the latter were unaffected. The former he called "Electrics" after the Greek term for amber.

The latter, sluggish and unresposive to his frictional applications, called he "Non-electrics" He wrote a respectable volume on the subject and incurred the ridicule of Francis Bacon. Nevertheless he lifted Miss Electricity out of the limbo of girls "not wanted", and for this we take off our topes, our hats or our puggrees to him.

Master Magnet had already a welcome from Sailors and such-like hardy individuals. 'Ma-bap,' responsive to his frictional applications respectively were beginning to get restive at non-recognition, and it is necessary to seek into their cases also. We cannot dissociate them. It May goes one way, Bap goes t'other circuitously, but they nevertheless contrive always to meet, embrace and cancel out.

(*Previous article appeared on September 30.)

KHANSAHEB K. R. JAGOSE

Retires From B. B. & C. I. Ry. After Service For Four Decades

A tea party was given to Khansaheb Kawasji Rustomji Jagose, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay in the General Office lately by the officers and staff of the office on his retirement from 6th inst. after a meritorious service in the B.B. And C.I Railway for over four decades.

Mr. Balkrishna G. Bhagat Assistant Traffic Supdt. B. B. and C. I. Railway, in the course of his speech, as one associated with the Khansaheb for over three decades, said that Khansaheb had a towering personality and was very social and simple had amiable manners, was easily approachable and always obliging. He found that the Khansaheb was the same good man to-day as he was in 1901 when he first came in contact with him.

He was the first Indian promoted to the Superior grade in 1920 when the Indianization of services in the Traffic Department of this Railway was introduced.

Regarding his abilities, his expert knowledge in arranging the time table of the through and heaviest local services in India has earned the B.B. and C.I. Railway Administration the credit of being the foremost in point of regularity and punctuality in their train services.

He has successfully proved by his work that he was a successful Officer of a big administration like the B.B and C.I. Railway and fit for further promotion, had times been favourable. Moreover the Government appreciated his public services by honouring him with the title of Khansaheb. His work during the Delhi Durbar and the Great War without any fault was well known.

Mr. Krishna Rao Head Clerk Time Bill Section, in paying tribute to the long and faithful service of the Khansaheb said by dint of hard labour he rose from the lowest rank of the ladder to his present post.

The Khansaheb's work in th Time Bill section was very strenuous, and exacting in times of imperial durbars, royal visits, Viceroys' and Governors' tours, etc. He was awarded the Durbar Medal on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar of 1911. During the Great War, 1914 to 1919, the Khansaheb's duties were specially arduous and taxing.

KHANSAHEB'S REPLY

The Khansaheb gave suitable replies, thanking the B.. and C.I. Railway Administration and the officers under and with whom he has worked for their uniform courtesy and kind treatment during the whole period of his long service.

A silver tray was presented to Khansaheb by the officers.

Khansaheb K. R. Jagose, Asst. Traffic Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Ry. who has retired after pulling in service for over four decadest.

Tanjore Non-Brahmin Conference Fiasco

FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO DELIVER ADDRESSES

Leaders Withdraw And Police Clear Hall

MINISTER ANNOUNCES ADJOURNMENT 'SINE DIE'

TANJORE, Oct. 9.

The Non-Brahmin Confederation met this morning but ended in a fiasco. There was continued uproar and confusion and consequently Mr. P. T. Rajan, Minister, announced that the Confederation would stand adjourned 'sine die'.

Attempts to deliver reception and presidential addresses proved futile, as speakers' voices were drowned in the noise and confusion that prevailed. Leaders thereupon withdrew and police had the hall cleared.

Prominent among those present were Sir K. V. Reddi Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyyar, Kumararaja of Venkatagiri, Sir A. P. Patro and three Ministers.—A. P.

TRIUMPH FOR HARIJANS ON VIJAYA DASHMI DAY

LAXMI NARAYAN TEMPLE THROWN OPEN FOR THEM

ATHLETIC CARNIVAL FOR ALL HINDUS FROM NEXT DUSSERAH DAY

An athletic carnival open to all Hindus will be held from next year on the Dusserah Day and ahandsome silver trophy will be awarded to the best team.

The above announcement was made by Mr. Mathradas Vissonji Khimji, presiding over a huge meeting of Hindus held on the Gowalia Tank Maidan to celebrate the Dusserah festival on Sunday evening.

Young men, smartly dressed girls and members of the various city gymnasiums participated in a fine display of feats of physical strength, lathi drill, sword play, dagger play, wrestling, and various balancing feats, which was the chief attraction at the meeting.

A "Bhagva Zenda" (Hindu flag) fulttered over the maidan, and members of the various volunteer corps marched past and saluted the flag.

At the conclusion of the meeting the famous Laxmi Narayan temple near the Gowalia Tank Maidan was thrown open to the Harijans, and thousands of caste Hindus joined in prayers.

The president, in the course of his speech, declared that Dusserah was a day of rejoicings to the Hindus. He explained the religious significance of the festival, and said that it was the day when Pandavas returned from their exile and prepared for the battle which they waged in the cause of the people.

SINK CASTE DIFFERENCES.

The festival provided an opportunity for Hindus to declare their solidarity, and sink their caste differences and work for unity. He hoped the celebration of the festival year by year would see the Hindu community more united and become stronger.

A delightful band organised by Hindus unemployed ex-service men was in attendance most of the time at the function.

Prominent among those present at the meeting were: Sir Purshottamda Thakurdas, Mr. Radhakant Malaviya, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. S. K. Pupala Mr. Gordhandas Morarjee, Mr. D G. Dalvie and others.

GO AHEAD WITH UPLIFT PROGRAMME

Mrs. Kamala Nehru's Advice To Harijans

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Harijans of Bombay held a Dusserah Sammelan this evening at the Currimbhoy Library Hall, Lower Parel, to which Caste Hindus were also invited. Among those present were Mrs. Kamala Nehru (who was to have left Bombay to see Pt. Jawaharlal, but for the persuasion of Mr. Deorukhkar to stay on, and address the Harijan function) Mrs. Goshespben Captain, Mr. Dhirajlal Desai and a large number of students.

The Arya Mitra Mandal of Thana treated the guests with an appropriate dramatic performance which was highly appreciated.

INDIA'S WOMANHOOD AWAKES.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru, addressing the meeting, said that Indian women who had been considered to have no value in social life had been awakened to a sense of their duty, thanks to Gandhiji's advent, and now marching abreast with men, in common service to the Motherland. Likewise, continued Mrs. Nehru, the Harijans who had been considered "untouchables" for centuries, were now recognised by no means lower than Caste Hindus, by the supreme selfless effort of Gandhiji alone, their national leader.

ADVICE TO HINDUS AND HARIJANS.

Concluding she appealed to the Harijans to go ahead with their educational and social uplift programme, and to the caste Hindus to implement the Poona Pact by conceding the rightful demands of their Harijan brethren.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the organiser of the function, thanked the guests for their ready response and especially Mrs. Nehru for her having postponed her journey specially to attend the Sammelan He appealed to the Harijans not to rest satisfied with the formal obtaining of a certain number of seats in the country's legislatures, which was futile without acquiring equal social status and the necessary education and culture.

Mahatma Gandhi was their real leader continued the speaker, as it was his fast that was instrumental in gaining for them cent per cent more seats than what Dr. Ambedkar and his friends had fought for at the R.T.C. and achieved.

RELEASE OF MAHATMA URGED.

Concluding, Mr. Deorukhkar appealed to the Government to immediately release Gandhiji, who alone could restore communal amity which was so essential for the nation's progress.

Light refreshments were then served and the gathering dispersed.

U. P. CONGRESS ACTIVITIES THROUGH OFFICIAL SPECTACLES

"Congress Responsible For Communal Disturbances"

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 8.

A resolution on the administration of the Police Department in the United Provinces says that the year 1931 was an abnormal one in many ways. Upheaval in agricultural conditions was complicated by the interference of Congress and the launching of a no-rent campaign. The year opened with the civil disobedience movement in full force, and the Congress increased their propaganda in the rural areas. The way was thus prepared for the launching of a no-rent campaign towards the end of the year which in turn necessitated the issue of the Ordinances in December and January.

These conditions naturally threw on the police much extra work and anxiety, but they also had the natural result of increasing crime generally, and a most serious type of crime in particular. The communal feeling was adversely affected by prevalent conditions and resulted in some serious communal riots, that of Cawnpore being the worst.

The policy of the Congress and its general incitement to the breaking of law and contempt of authority must be held directly, if not indirectly, responsible for these communal outbursts, which necessitated considerable temporary increase in the strength of the police force at a cost of over twelve lakhs, of which about nine lakhs were recovered from the inhabitants of the areas concerned. After giving details and figures Government praise the "esprit de corps" and loyalty of the Police and the way all ranks have stood the unjust vilification to which they have been subjected.—A. P.

"Gandhi Week" In Botad

(From A Correspondent.)

RANPUR, Oct. 8.

The Botad Youth League observed Gandhi-Week according to the appeal of Saurashtra Swadeshi Sangh. Rs. 400 worth Khadi was sold during the week and members of Swadeshi Sangh were enrolled. Many people took oath to use only Swadeshi articles.

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EUROPE AT THE PARTING OF WAYS

Baldwin Sees Crisis In Arms Parleys

GERMANY'S NEW MOVE

LONDON, Oct. 8.

"We are at the parting of the ways in Europe said Mr. Stanley Baldwin (Lord President of the Council) in a speech at a mass meeting, at the conclusion of the Conservative Conference at Blackpool, referring to the international outlook. "Britain's efforts to bring the peoples of Europe together seem at the moment frustrated"

The Objective

BERLIN, Oct. 8.

The German reply to Britain's invitation to the Four-Power Conference is confirmed by well-informed circles as virtual acceptance. It is understood that the German Government have expressed the view that the conference will be a success only if the complete objective to study the German claim for equality in arms is undertaken.

It is hinted in diplomatic circles that Government will reserve their right to complete statement of their point of view in that connection when the conference meets.—Reuter.

An earlier message says:—

GERMANY AGREES

BERLIN, Oct. 7.

Government have formally replied to the British invitation to a preliminary arms conference to settle the Franco-German differences. No details are divulged but it is gathered that the reply expresses definite wishes with regard to the scope of the discussions, but says that Government are willing to participate in any deliberations likely to lead to a fruitful settlement.—Reuter

PROTECTION JUSTIFIED

LONDON, Oct. 8.

Mr. Balwin added in his speech at Blackpool (see above) was beginning to justify itself. Industries were generally feeling the benefits.

He mentioned that in the first eight months of 1932 imports of raw cotton had increased by 24 per cent. compared with last year, exports of cotton piecegoods by 30 per cent. and imports of raw silk by 40 per cent.

The woollen trade had also improved but the crisis was not over. There was much too cause grave anxiety.—Reuter.

NAVAL PEACE

Anglo-American Talks In London

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Anglo- American disarmament discussions are about to begin in London. Mr. Norman Davis, who represented America in the preliminary discussions at Geneva for the World Economic Conference arrived in London from Paris this evening.

Interviewed by Reuter, he said that he was going to meet a representative of the British Government and talk things over to prepare the way for discussions between the naval powers, which was suggested at the Disarmament Conference last July.

Matters relating to the World Economic Conference might also be discussed.—Reuter.

23,000 TRIBESMEN SURRENDER

Fierce Fighting Under Burning Skies

ROBAT, (Morocco). By Mail.

Quietly and methodically the Foreign Legion, aided by native and other troops, has throughout the past summer in Morocco been engaged in just such operations as have made it famous soldiers of all nations.

Patient foot-slogging under burning skies in hostile country, gradually encircling fierce tribesmen who know and take advantage of every inch of the ground, has ended in the submission of some 23,000 tribesmen.

PACIFICATION.

Two important pacificatory measures in the middle and great Atlas mountains have been carried out.

The occupation of the eastern part of the lake plateau in the Middle Atlas was completed without incident by the middle of August. The Legionaires' advance skilfully enclosed within the new front a large number of dissident tribesmen, which included not only the refractory elements of the Middle Atlas, but also a mass of professional brigands who had retired before the previous French advances.

The presence of these smouldering elements in the centre of the vast mountain region occupied this summer was a serious menace to security.

LABORIOUS TASK.

A long and laborious task here has resulted in the complete submission of 6,700 dissidents in the Talda zone. This success has created a profound impression throughout the entire middle Atlas zone and is also regarded in military circles as a difficult piece of work finally carried out.

The second pacificatory measure took place in the Great Atlas mountain where the legionaries have now set up their winter quarters at a height of 6,000 feet.

In this part, there were recently some 1,800 fierce Berbers, round whom the Legionaries gradually drew their circle.

The entrapped Berbers made a fierce effort to break through the French lines. The Legionaries weary but dogged, repulsed them inflicting losses of over 300. This was the most serious action that took place this year.

RELIGIOUS HEAD

This victory led two days later to the surrender of Sidi Mekki, the religious head of the revolting tribes. General de Loustal accepted the submission of 2,000 men and took 4,000 rifles. This success has had widespread repercussions the end of which is not yet in sight. The Ait-Addidou to the south, who are in immediate contact with the French lines, had previously declared their hostility to Sidi Mekki whose ravages they greatly feared, and added that if the French subdued him they would themselves submit to French rule. Altogether between 14,000 and 15,000 tribesmen have already submitted in the past few days in this area and the peaceful submission of the rest is expected.—Reuter.

ATTACHED GOODS TO BE RETURNED

Judge's Comment On Police Action

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

Directing that the attachment of the goods of the brother of a Congress worker, Gulab who was convicted under the Ordinance be raised and ornaments furniture and other things be returned to Gulab's brother, Mr V. M. Ferrers, Judicial Commissioner and Mr Rupchand Bilaram, Additional Judicial Commissioner, in a judgment said that if the police had already sold some of those things they should try to recover them back or else they should hand over the sale proceeds to the applicant.

They added: "The procedure followed by the police in attaching the goods was defective and not in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, in as much as the property said to have been attached did not exclusively belong to the accused Gulab."

It will be remembered that Gulab was sentenced by the city magistrate of Hyderabad (Sind) to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs 500, in default six weeks more on charge of picketing. The latter period of six weeks' imprisonment was also undergone by the accused.—A. P.

SERGEANT DISMISSED

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

Sergeant Bayrons of the Karachi police, has been dismissed from the police service for alleged acceptance of illegal gratification in a theft case and releasing the accused on bail under a non-bailable section.—A. P.

VOTES FOR WOMEN IN JAPAN

Suffragettes' First Campaig

TOKYO, (By Mail.)

Japanese women have united to fight for the right to vote. About fifty leaders of the sixteen different women's organisations here have assembled for the first time in history to discuss the most effective steps to gain this common aim.

Although a legislative commission has been considering an election reform bill drafted and submitted by the present Government the measure includes no recommendation to give political rights to women, and forty suffragettes members of the Executive Committee of the women's organisations have been visiting members of the commission and other political leaders in an attempt to persuade them to extend the vote to women. They claim that political reform in Japan can never be effective unless women are enfranchised, but their campaign has so far proved a complete failure. They are consequently now planning a concerted movement to attain their aim.—Reuter.

"ALL KINDS OF STORIES"

CHICAGO (By Mail.)

A legal inquiry into the affairs of the huge Insull public utility group of companies formerly controlled by Mr Samuel Insull has been started by Mr John A Swanson, Illinois State Attorney. "All kinds of rumours are being spread regarding the group," he announced in mail week. "I therefore feel it my duty to investigate these stories."

Stockholders of certain Insull companies are preparing to present Mr. Swanson with a demand that the investigation be carried out by a grand jury. It is also learned that an inspector of the Federal Post Office is watching the developments.

Receivers for the Middle West Utilities Company, the parent Insull holding company, were appointed in April last with a view to the drastic reorganisation of the group. This constituted the biggest receivership in the industrial history of the United States.

At the same time receivers were appointed for other Insull concerns, including the Insull Utilities Investments, the Corporation Securities Company of Chicago and the Mississippi Valley Utilities Investment Company. Meanwhile Mr Insull officially resigned as a director of all the fifty-six companies in his group.

Mr Insull has surrendered to the police in Canada while the other Insulls have left Paris on a flight.

FILM BABIES ON £15 A DAY

YOUNGEST IS 17-DAYS OLD!

HOLLYWOOD (California).

By Mail.

California laws have been framed for the protection of infant film stars. They lay down that every "working" baby must be examined every day by a representative of the city board of health, and the studio must sign an agreement to be responsible for any injury resulting from the picture work six months following the appearance.

A baby's working hours are limited to twenty minutes of photography for one day. It is not allowed to pose for more than thirty seconds at a time and two hours on the "set" is a full day.

For this labour a baby and its mother receive £15 a day if the child is under 30 days. £10 if the infant is between thirty and ninety days old, and £5 if the baby is between ninety days and six months of age.

The youngest Hollywood baby film star is 17 days old. The children are secured through the Los Angeles Board of Education and a member of the board, with the studio and the baby's mother, sign the contract.

With such rigid requirements to fulfil in filming babies, the director and adults must be letter perfect before the babies are called for a "take". For the time that they wait or "stand by" for their appearance the babies are paid £2 a day to sit at home in their cribs until the telephone calls them to "work".—Reuter.

A COSTLY VOICE

LONDON, Oct. 8.

New York.—The serious illness of Otto Hermann Kahn, the banker and member of the banking firm of Kahn, Loeb and Co., was revealed at the Supreme Court by his physician who testified that the strain might prove fatal if he was forced to appear to give evidence in the case in which Rosa Linda Morini, a singer, is suing him for damages for quarter of a million dollars on the ground that her reputation has been damaged owing to a statement alleged to have been made by the banker about the voice of the singer. The banker denied that she had one of the most beautiful voices he has ever heard."—Reuter.

ENGLISH SHEEP AS "CITIZENS"

Taking Out Papers In Australia

SYDNEY, (By Mail).

Three English sheep have arrived in Sydney and are waiting to take out their Australian nationality papers. They must first establish a six months' domicile here.

They are two Southdown rams and one Leicester ram. They will be shipped from here to New Zealand. Since the New Zealand migration laws for sheep prohibit importations from England, the rams have been brought here to become naturalised Australians before being sent on to their destination.—Reuter

THE HARDEST "HOLE IN ONE"

Golf Ball Driven Into A Mans Pocket

SYDNEY (By Mail)

Mr. E W Carr, former international runner and now a well-known golfer, was playing in a local competition when he drove a golf ball into an opponents pocket.

The ball driven from the ninth hole, travelled 200 yards and lodged in the right-hand coat pocket of a player who was walking along the course.

Mr Carr who is known to his friends as "slip," played the ball from where it was dropped by his surprised opponent, went on with the match—and won it.—Reuter.

WAR AGAINST UNTOUCHABILITY

Social Service League's Scheme

The following resolution was passed by the managing committee of the Social Service League Bombay at a meeting held on Friday October 7:—

The managing committee of the Social Service League Bombay welcomes the establishment of the All-India Anti-Untouchability League and expresses its willingness to co-operate with the All-India Anti-Untouchability League in its activities, and

It resolves to appoint a sub-committee of the following members to draw up a detailed scheme for the uplift of the depressed classes in the city of Bombay and the suburbs and to submit the same within a fortnight to the All-India Anti-Untouchability League.

The managing committee further resolves to request the secretaries of the committees in charge of the Bombay Hindu burning and burial grounds on Queen's Road and at Walkeshwar to give representation to the depressed classes on its general committee, and to allow all sections of the depressed classes to burn the dead bodies of their class at the Hindu crematoriums.

The following are members of the sub-committee:—Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri; Sir Lalubhai Samaldas; Mr. N. M. Joshi; Mr. V. L. Mehta; Mr. B. N. Motivala; Mr. Purshottamdas Jivandas; Mr. M. V. Donde; Mr. L. B. Nayak; Mr. K. M. Vakil; Mr. R. R. Bakhale; Mr. S. G. Kanekar; Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, and Mr. P. G. Naik.

HARIJAN ADOPTED

KARACHI, Oct. 8.

Acharya Gidwani and Mrs Gidwani have invited Jamnabai a municipal school mistress belonging to the Harijan community, to join their home as a member of the family and Jamnabai has accepted the invitation and removed to their house.—A. P.

EVEREST EXPEDITION

Royal Encouragement

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A cheque for £100 has been sent by the King towards the expenses of the Mount Everest Expendition, which is to leave England early next year. A letter expressing his Majesty's good wishes for the success of the expedition says that it was with great satisfaction that the King heard that Mr Hugh Ruttledge had been appointed commander of the expedition, as his knowledge of mountaineering and intimate acquaintance with the Himalayan people and Tibetans rendered him eminently fitted for this post.

Eleven British mountineering experts including Mr Smythe who conquered Mount Kamet last year, have been invited to participate in the attack on Everest.—B. O. W.

SNAKE AND ACHE

NEW YORK, (By Mail)

A live snake is used by the Cherokee Indians to prevent toothache. Dr. Frans Olbrechts says that their formula is:

"Catch a green snake, hold it horizontally extended by the neck and tail run it seven times back and forth between the two rows of teeth, and then turn it loose. Eat no food prepared with salt for four days following this operation."

The Indians say that if you carry out these instructions you will be free from toothache for the rest of your life.—Reuter.

REACTION EXPECTED IN NEW YORK

LONDON, Oct. 7.

New York.—There was a slump again to-day on the Stock Market and losses of from two to five points were common at close. The Turnover of the day was nearly 2,500,000 shares. Heaviness of wheat has affected the share market adversely. Some traders express the opinion that the peak of the seasonal increase in business has been reached and that the usual autumn reaction can be expected.—Reuter.

OVERT ACT

CHICAGO Oct 8

Mr. Swanson the State Attorney declared that if "Samuel Insull has left Paris, I will consider it an over act and that he is a fugitive from justice."—Reuter.

BETTER TRAMS & TRAINS

Corporators' Bright Suggestions

On the agenda of the monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to be held on Thursday October 13, the following resolutions of public interest are placed:—

Mr. Nagesh Mahadeo Kale—that the representative of the Corporation on the B. B & C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee be requested to move the railway authorities to redress the grievance of the third class passengers due to overcrowding in the trains especially in the noon hours from 11-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. when only half the trains are run.

Mr. C. P. G. Wade.—That the Commissioner be requested to arrange for notices to be erected outside all the enclosed cages at the Zoological Gardens prohibiting the touching of or interfering with the animals by means of umbrellas sticks and other weapons.

Mr. Nagesh Mahadeo Kale.—That the Schools Committee be requested to report, in consultation with the Commissioner, on the desirability of opening night classes for imparting primary education on practica lines upto the present second standard to the adult population of 'F' and 'G' Wards where free and compulsory primary education is given to the children.

Mr. R. A. Gole—That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Agents of the G. I. P. and the B. B. and C. I. Railways that the Corporation are of opinion that all third class compartments in their suburban as well as through trains should be provided with electric fans for the comfort of the passengers as during the hot season travelling in these compartments becomes intolerable and he be requested to report to the Corporation the result of his negotiations.

COUNCILLORS' ARREARS.

Mr. A. Soares.—That the attention of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee be drawn to the fairly large and long-standing arrears of rates and taxes due by Municipal Councillors, and the Committee be requested to report, in consultation with the Commissioner, what action it is proposed to take to recover these arrears; that it is the opinion of the Corporation that in the recovery of municipal dues no special consideration should be given to members of the Corporation and that they be treated precisely as any other defaulting citizens, and that the Commissioner and the Standing Committee be informed accordingly.

RECEPTACLES.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker.—That the Commissioner be requested to report whether there is any department and a responsible officer in charge of the same, whose duty it is to look after and maintain in a proper and fit condition the numerous benches kept by the municipality at several public places in the city for the use of the citizens and if so to take early steps to see that that department functions and does its work properly as the present state of some of the benches in the city is disgraceful.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker. (1) that the Commissioner be requested to request the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to provide on their cars, at the exit end, small circular expanded metal receptacles as are in vogue on tram cars in European cities, wherein passengers may deposit the used up tickets at the termination of the journey instead of throwing them on the roads. (2) That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to draw the attention of the police authorities to the fact that no steps whatsoever are at present taken by them for isolating helpless beggars suffering from infectious and loathsome diseases and that, as their unrestricted movements in the busy quarters and thoroughfares of the city and the use by them of footpaths, public benches, conveniences, etc., constitute a serious menace to the health of the citizens, they be requested to take immediate steps to isolate such beggars.

Mr. Shivdas C. Thakkar.—That the Municipal Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that the practice of carrying sticks by the encroachment department staff when they go out for the seizure of hawkers' goods is undesirable and should be put a stop to.

DUMPING REFUSE.

Mr. S. C. Joshi.—That the Corporation are of opinion that the present system of dumping the refuse on the roads and streets for over 24 hours and removing it only once a day in the motor lorries is highly insanitary and injurious to the health, safety and comfort of the inhabitants and therefore recommend to the Commissioner that immediate arrangements be made to remove the refuse at least twice a day by the introduction of a system of travelling cars, and not to allow it to remain dumped at any place for a long time and also to make provision for watering and cleansing the sites daily which should properly be sloped and paved so as to render them suitable for the purpose.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker.—That the representative of the Corporation on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Local Advisory Committee be requested to invite the attention of the authorities of the railway, through the Committee, to the necessity of providing some facilities for getting down from their suburban electric cars, when not standing near a platform, as there is no facility whatsoever at present for passengers to leave the car in case of any emergency.

Mr. Meyer Nissim.—That the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the weeds and grass that are growing wild in Back Bay reclamation, the land between Queen's Road south and the Back Bay reclamation; and the former Colaba railway station and he be requested to move the authorities concerned to have these growths removed in the interests of public health.

PRINCESS TO MARRY A COMMONER

Siamese Royal Romance

BANGKOK (By Mail).

A Siamese princess has put love before rank and has given up her title in order that she may marry a commoner.

Under the old Siamese law, a princess of the Royal House suffered sex disqualification for she was not allowed to marry anyone but a Prince with the result that most of the Siamese Princesses have remained unmarried. On the other hand, a Prince was allowed to marry a commoner, provided the King's sanction was first obtained.

A change in the law has recently been made, however, putting a Princess on the same level as a Prince and enabling her to marry the man of her choice, with the one important proviso that if he is not of Royal rank she must herself formally renounce her own rank.

The sacrifice has just been made by a grand-daughter of the King Chulalongkoran, who is to marry a Mom Rajawongse which is the first rank below Royalty. The Princess's father, the Prince Benya of Bijay, who died in 1909, was educated in England.—Reuter.

WHO TELLS LIES?

Newspaperman's Retort To Politician

GENEVA, Oct. 7.

The important League Committee was electrified by an unusual demonstration from the press benches during a debate.

Lord Cecil in a speech dwelt on the role of the press in international relations and said that false news and coloured news constituted the greatest danger. He made practical suggestions to help the press to secure more frank and more expeditious information.

The French delegate, who is also a newspaper editor, replied that in his thirty years' experience he had never known a journalist invent false news. On the contrary the Government Press Bureaux had constantly and deliberately issued false information. (Loud applause from the press benches.)—Reuter

"BULLET PROOF" CLOTH

TOKYO, (By Mail)

"Bullet proof" cloth made from silk waste, has been invented by a man living at Osaka. He has applied for a patent.

The cloth is at present undergoing tests at the Tokyo military clothing depot. The price is about a shilling a yard.—Reuter.

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"BIG GUNS" IN FIRST DIVISION COME TO GRIPS

Drawn Matches In League Football

LONDON, Oct. 8.

The first four "Big Guns" in the First Division came to grips to-day but the results did not affect the positions as both matches were drawn.

Villa had hard time at Huddersfield having had several narrow escapes in the second half after cracking paced game in the first half. Heavy rain which occurred throughout the country ruined gate.

Arsenal were distinctly unlucky to drop a point as only bad blunders of Roberts who twice kicked into his own goal gave Derby draw. Coleman scored in the sixth minute but after a brilliant shot by Duncan was saved Crooks equalised. Coleman regained lead from corner shot while Hulme netted with a header from Bastins centre.

Then Roberts' blunders to the amazement of 40,000 spectators made the score three all at half time. The game deteriorated on resumption and attacks of both sides were poor. Arsenal were without Jones who was injured.

NEWCASTLE'S ILL LUCK.

Newcastle who lost their unbeaten record last week struck bad patch at Sheffield wher United pressed heavily. Oswald scored in the eighth minute for the home team and Dunne increased the lead before half time with a header. At interval Sheffield United were leading by two goals to nil.

On resumption Sheffield United scored through Gooney who netted with a long drive. Then Pickering missed a goal by hitting Newcastle post. Allen replied for Newcastle.

STAFFORDSHIRE DERBY.

Thirty thousand saw Staffordshire "Derby". Both sides excelled in midfield but were ragged near the goal. Richardson scored in the firs half for West Bromwich. After change over Wolverhampton Wanderers outplayed Albion for a spell but then they were suddenly swamped with goals. Albions markksmanship improved and Glidden, Sandford and Richardson scored for them. Wolverhampton replied through Hartill.

Liverpool were weak in front of the goal in the first half in which Liddle netted with an oblique shot. On resumption Roberts equalised in the first minute. Hodgson scored the winning goal.

LINCOLN'S GREAT WIN.

Lincoln played exhilarating game. They pleased their supporters by getting six goals in two successive weeks. Cooper, Wilkinson and Hall (from penalty) scored for them and at half time Lincoln were leading by three goals to nil. Cooper (twice) and Hall netting after resumption gave Lincoln a great win. Plymouth puts them running with Stoke and Bradford City in keen promotion in the race in which all have been awarded four een points.

Black scored for Plymouth in first half. Their remaining five goals were scored in second half by Black, Grozier, Tilder, Black and Bowden. Biswel scored for Charlton. All these goals were scored within 22 minutes after resumption.

In the Third Division Northern Section Chester scored all their goals in the first half. Mantle (twice), Cresswell and Stevenson scored for them.—Reuter Special

Lancashire Cup

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, October 8.

Under Rugby Northern Union Rules the following are the results of the matches played in the first round for Lancashire cup.—

Broughton 8, Wigan Highfield 6
Rochdale 8, Salford 8
St. Helens Recreation 5, Oldham 5.
Warrington 24 Barrow 14.
Wigan 14, Leigh 3
Widnes 5, St. Helens 10

Yorkshire Cup

Following are the results of the matches played in the first round for Yorkshire Cup.—

Bradford Northern 9 Hull 5.
Bramley 5 Hunslet 18
Huddersfield 12 Featherstone 10.
Halifax 17 Batley 4
Leeds 13, Dewsbury 5.
Wakefield 11 Keighley 2
York 3 Hull Kingston Rovers 0.
-Reuter.

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SOCIAL REFORM MARRIAGE

Mr. Kabir And Miss Shanti Das

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

A marriage according to Brahma Samaj rites was solemnised on Monday night between Mr. Humayun Kabir B.A. (Oxon.), of the Andhra University and Miss Shanti Das, M.A.

Mr. Kabir who stood first class first in English Honours from the Presidency College here, secured a first class in Modern Greats At Oxford he wss elected secretary of Oxford Union.

Miss Das, who is well-known in political circles in Bengal was general secretary of the All-Bengal Women's Conference held in Calcutta, 1930.

Mr. and Mrs. Kabir have left for the bridegroom's father's house.

Dr Rabindransth Tagore has sent his blessings to the couple.—A.P

GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES

Anniveracy Programme

The anniversary of the Goculdas Tejpal Shree Laxmi Narayan Temple at Gowalia Tank Road will be celebrated from Tuesday Oct. 11, to Tuesday Oct 18 (both days inclusive) During this period, a Fair will be held. The programme is given below:—

Tuesday, (Oct. 11).—Worship of the deities during the day.

Wednesday, (Oct. 12)—A religious discourse on the Bhagvad Gita.

Thursday, (Oct. 13).—Pandit Ramapati Mishra will speak on a religiods subject.

Sunday, (Oct. 16).—Pandit Gour Gopal Sharma wil speak on "Sangit-Ramayana"

Monday, (Oct. 17).—Swamiji Gunatitanand, of Shree Ram Krishna Mission, will speak on a religious subject from 6 to 7 p.m (S.T.)

Saturday, (Oct. 15)—Fireworks at 9 a.m.

Unless otherwise stated the discourses will be held between 7 and 8 p.m on the days mentioned.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI

Activities In Last Official Year

The Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali was founded in Bombay on 11th May 1902 by a band of enthusiatic and far-sighted young men of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman community with the object of raising funds by co-operation and utilizing them in helping poor and deserving students of both the sexes of the community, irrespective of sections, prosecuting their studies in India as well as in foreign countries.

The Society was registered under Ac. XXI of 1860 and created a Trust of its properties in 1918. The number of members on the Society's roll on 31st May 1932 (on which day the last official year expired) was 1,776 including 18 Patrons, 11 Fellows, 344 Life Members and 1,403 Ordinary Members, as against 84 members in the first year of its existence.

In the year just closed, Rs. 12,901 were spent in giving scholarships to 156 students from all parts of the Presidency and outside, whereas in the first year it could help only 3 students to the extent of Rs. 75/.

During its 30 years' career, the Society has spent in all nearly Rs. 1,37,460 in giving pecuniary aid to 657 students of both the sexes, many of whom have taken university, technical and professional education. Widow students are given special facilities for education from the Special Fund the Society has got for purpose. The Society has spent Rs. 28,738 on female education, and has thus helped 107 such students, including 57 widows.

The Reserve Fund, Memorial Funds, Trust Funds and other balances in the hands of the institution at present amount to Rs. 1,66,525/. as against Rs. 68/ in the first year.

The following gentlemen comprise the Board of the Trustees of the Society:—(1) The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar, (2) Mr. S. A. Sabnis, Solicitor, and (3) Dr. J. S. Nerurker, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING

Disinfection Law For Bombay

The Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, reporting on the question of the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to ensure disinfection of second-hand clothing imported into Bombay from overseas, refer to the report of the Commissioner on the subject, who 'inter alia,' says:—

Under Section 427 (1) of the Municipal Act, the Commissioner might provide a place for the disinfection of clothing, bedding or other articles which has become infected and might have the articles, brought there for disinfection, disinfected on payment of fees or free of charge; while under Section 427 (3), the Commissioner might direct the disinfection or destruction of bedding, clothing, etc., likely to retain infection. These provisions do however not seem to cover the proposal to require the disinfection as a precautionary measure of second-hand clothing imported into the city. The procedure followed at Calcutta is based on a provision of the Calcutta Municipal Act analogous to Section 427 (3) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, but the expression 'likely to retain infection' which occurs in both the Acts pre-supposes the existence of infection from which the bedding, clothing, etc., are 'likely to retain infection.' If an infectious disease is prevalent in epidemic form in any country, knowledge of the fact would be enough to demand disinfection of clothing, etc., from that country under Section 427 (3) of the Municipal Act. In the absence of that knowledge, it would be difficult to prove before a magistrate that the clothing in question is likely to retain infection.

Under the circumstances the Commissioner is of opinion that if, as desired by the Corporation all second-hand clothing, etc., imported from overseas is required to be disinfected on arrival at Bombay, amendment of the Municipal Act would be necessary to give effect to the proposal.

The Law Committee informed the Commissioner that they agreed with his suggestion for the amendment of the Municipal Act and requested him to submit the necessary draft amendments of the Act for their consideration. Pursuant to this, Commissioner submitted the necessary draft amendments of the Municipal Act prepared by the Municipal Solicitors which would ensure the disinfection of second-hand clothing imported into Bombay from overseas.

The Committee have scrutinized these draft amendments and are of opinion that they would meet the object the Corporation have in view. They beg therefore to recommend that the draft amendments be approved and forwarded to Government with a request to undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly.

RICH AMERICAN MISSING

Kidnapping Feared

Co Raymond Robins, a wealthy social worker, is believed by members of his family in Portland to have been kidnapped whilst on his way to keep a luncheon engagement with President Hoover in Washington.

Mrs. Robins has described many threats made against her husband since last June when he was actively engaged in combatting the rum-runners in Florida. Col. Robins was a well-known advocate of Prohibition.

He has not been seen since he stayed at the City Club in New York some days ago. His luggage is still there.

Friends and members of his family say that Col. Robins took the threats made against him so seriously that he had been arranging for the disposal of his large estate.

Col. Robins was head of the American Red Cross Mission in Russia in 1917 and 1918. He has been closely associated with social welfare work in the United States, and is a well-known pacifist, having toured Europe as part of a "no more war" campaign.

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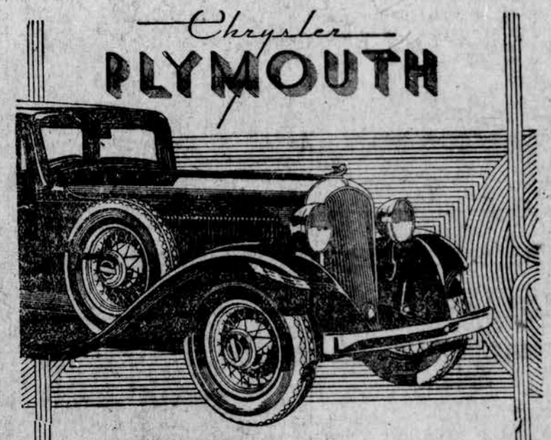

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LADY MIRZA ISMAIL'S APPEAL TO MADRAS WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, October 8

"Our progress in future will be determined largely by the extent to which we are able to produce universal education for both sexes and speed with which we are able to do it. We should urge with all the force at our command that educational requirements of the country should be regarded as the most obligatory item of public expenditure" said Lady Mirza Ismail presiding over the Seventh All-India Women's Conference on social and educational reform held to-day at Madras.

A feature of the Conference is a very large number of Mahomedan ladies were present without purdah.

DOWN WITH PARDAH

Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhar in her welcome address stressed the need for removal of disabilities legal and social that Indian women were suffering from. She urged for resolutions against purdah, child marriage and dowry system.

Concluding she made an impassioned appeal asking her sisters to give up communal differences that were causing so much unhappiness in the land and also work for the promotion of Swadeshi and abolition of untouchability.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Lady Ismail said it should be their endeavour to solve and build up social and political system more in accord with their ancient ideals a system in which equality would mean equal opportunities for all. She stressed the need for building a chain of organisations starting from the village spreading upward to the urban areas and cities systematically attending to the improvement of local conditions in all matters concerning women.

Resolutions were passed strongly disapproving the creation of communal electorates for women, for removal of the disabilities of the so-called depressed classes and urging strongly that women representatives to the League of Nations represent women's point of view.

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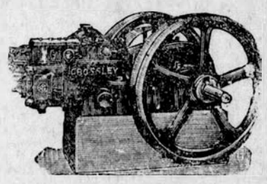

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"A LATTER-DAY JOB"

CAUSTIC COMMENT ON ANDRE GIDE'S ENTHUSIASM FOR THE SOVIET

Chief of the French literary thurifers of Communism is M. Andre Gide, a writer of extraordinary gifts, who has had a profound influence on young Frenchmen. His speciality is startling the natives. Perhaps he might be able to explain to us this infatuation of the intellectuals with a dogma which is a negation of the intelligence.

"I want to cry aloud my sympathy with the U.R.S.S.," writes M. Gide in the "Nouvelle Revue Francaise," "and I hope that my cry is heard and has some influence. I should like to live long enough to see the success with all my soul and A
enough to see the success of that enormous effort. I want it to succeed with all my soul and should like to contribute toward it. I want to see what can come of a state without religion and a society without barriers. Religion and the family are the two worst enemies of Progress."

The progress which M. Gide has in mind is clearly in social organization and in individual development. He detests the oelief, accepted as axiomatic, that religion and the family are the two most powerful agents in that progress. Being the highly intelligent man he is, he doubtless is not unaware that Bolshevism is a religion itself, and can maintain itself only by drilling its neophytes in its own orthodoxy.

That, he should say, is very well. His hatred is reserved for one particular brand of religion only, the one which posits the existence of good and of evil and the possibility of men recognizing the difference. They may then, choose between the two, and even when they choose evil still hope that by effort and divine grace they will become wholly good. Traditional religion, by laying the burden on the individual makes it possible for one man to be distinguished from another according to a fixed criterion.

Herein lie two implications which are anathema to the Bolshevik. The hierarchy of saintliness is an image of all other hierarchies and justifies them; hence runs counter to the Bolshevik doctrine of equality, or rather, of "mass-life." The possibility of individual choice sets the individual to some extent free. He has something his conscience, which the most ruthless tyrant cannot take away from him. If that is destroyed if the only religion man is taught should be one consisting entirely of rules imposed from the exterior, he can be completely enslaved and reduced to an automaton.

Bolsheviks have abolished, or are on the way to abolish, the family. Still there must exist some form of small-scale social organisation, and M. Gide likely has no illusions about life being more exciting in a Communist cell than in the average stodgy family. He loathes, beyond doubt, the sentiments which the family has evoked. To him they are always and invariably hypocritical, something which no person of intelligence would question is often enough true.

It would be progress, then in M. Gide's opinion, if all this hypocrisy could be stripped off. Mutual love between parents and children, or between mates, would not exist if people had not been taught it. That is so much literature. The reality is represented to the lower animals and not always by them, for they will fight for their young and even sometimes grieve for the death of their mates. The essential is rather the purely formal mechanical attachment of each unit to the Communist cell.

Even if the sentiments which cluster about the family should be genuine, M. Gide would still abhor them. Strange, is it not, from these people who want to destroy all the works of the analytic intelligence and lose themselves in the vague exaltation of mass-life?—Should they not prize every manifestation of feeling? Yes; but the love of mother for child, of man for wife is feeling with a definite object. That repels wearied intellectuals. They want pure feeling, feeling in the void, the screech of the 'O Altitudo," the nameless inquietude enawing at the heart the delicious abandon of the wave to the ocean.

In brief then, M. Gide is a convert to the anarchy side of Bolshevism, to its destruction of things as they are. With a strange disregard for the evidence, he assumes that the only alternative is immobility. Thus he picked up the sentence of a reverend Father: "There exist immutable principles about which no doubt can be permitted only to vent his scorn on it. 'One cannot imagine," he wrote. Anything more hollow than this sentence nor more stupidly senorous.

Yet, as M. Francois Mauriac has pointed out, he himself holds to the immutability of his principle of Progress. Hence the upper-case. Another principle not to be questioned as the manifestation of this principle in Bolshevism. But Bolshevism itself is immutable. One the gospel according to Marx has been fulfilled no one can go any farther. Those who bestir themselves will be retrograde and sin against the light. To what point can Progress progress from Paradise?

The attitude of M. Gide then becomes pure idolatry. He has turned aside from the intellectual tradition of ages, during which men of letters ever protested against all the abuses of tyranny all oppression and injustice, and strove ever for greater freedom for the individual mind. It is much easier to fall into an orthodoxy, to praise Moloch for devouring your children, M. Gide may not realize it, but he is really a latter-day Job.

Perhaps the trouble with all these discontented French intellectuals is that they have had too much freedom and for too long. The abuses of power to-day seldom fall on them. In their hearts they yearn for new Bastilles and new Inquisitions.—"Chicago Tribune".

EGYPTIAN PRIESTS' PARAPHERNALIA

—:o:—

New American Acquisition.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has acquired as a gift from Edward S. Harkness what is perhaps the only ancient Egyptian sempries's costume now surviving. The ancient linen was in a poor condition of preservation when it reached the museum, but there it was impregnated with a rubber solution and backed with cotton net so that it might be placed on exhibition.

From early times the high priest of the ancient Egyptian city of Memphis was believed to have the occult power of opening the mouths of statues so that they might breathe and speak and partake of food and drink.

"Among his titles was the obscure one sem." H. E. Winlock, director of the museum and curator of its Egyptian department points out in the museum bulletin. "Every other community had its sem-priest, who originally had the same function of vivifying statues, but, what was more important still in most communities his occult powers were transferred from treating inanimate statues to treating the ebually inanimate dead.

"Thus, it was the sem-priest who presided at the climax of the funeral ceremony and figuratively opened the mouth of the dead with magic instruments just before the mummy was lowered into the crypt."

HEAD-DRESS.

Although, on the whole, Egyptian priests of the early periods had no distinguishing vestments, the sem-priest was exceptional, having a special head-dress and leopard-skin coat. In the first century A. D. from which the Metropolitan's costume dates, the vestment was only an imitation of what the earlier priest wore.

"Instead of a wig", Mr. Winlock points out, "the head-dress is a stiff casque of linen coated with gesso, modeled on the lines of the earlier sem-priest's thickly curled hair with the characteristic plaited lock on the right side. A brassard for the right arm is of the same material, with hieroglyphic inscriptions in relief naming a pruiest called Pa-dy-Amun 'the Little.' The robe is but a substitute in cloth for the leopard skin which an earlier or a richer priest would have worn. It is made of a sheet of linen, folded to double thickness, cut out in the shape of a skin and then stitched around the edges and half a dozen times through the middle from one end to the other. A braid-bound slit was provided to slip it over the wearer's head."

SASSANIAN PALACE

In the bulletin a preliminary report is also made of the work done last winter by the joint expedition of the Metropolitan and the Islamic art department of the German State museums to Ctesiphon, near Bagdad. The great bulk of the finds were stucco wall decorations. "The most obvious task presenting itself to an expedition in Ctesiphon was to try to discover the date and original plan of the great Sasanian palace, the Taq-i-Kisra" reports Jose, M. Upton, one of the Metropolitan's representatives on the expedition. "It is doubtful whether the whole plan of the palace can be obtained for many years," he writes, "since the precarious condition of the facade now standing makes digging near it impracticable and since the whole northern section of the building is covered by a Mohamedan cemetery still in use."

The five Sasanian houses which were excavated, however, threw light on Sasanian domestic architecture and interior decoration. The most imposing single object found was part of a large stucco-winged horse in high relief.

FINANCE AND POLITICS

New York Exchange's Order To Members

New York Stock Exchange recently ordered its members to send it promptly copies of "all telegraphic communications dealing in any way with topics of a political nature" sent&or received by them between Septemper 12 and Septe ber 15 inclusive. This was the period of the Maine elections the outcome of which proved a disturbing factor in the stock market.

It was not stated for what purpose the information thus provided is to be used, but the inference in Wall Street is that the much-assailed Exchange is preparing to defend itself against new attacks by Democratic politicians. It has been alleged by some Democrats that the Stock Exchange in some undisclosed way, brought about a fall in stocks to influence voters to believe that the country would view a Democratic victory in the Presidential election as a catastrophe.

PROMOTE THE CULT OF SWADESHI

Babu R. Prasad On "Charkha"

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 3.

"Let us not forget that there are millions and millions of our people who are starving and dying for want of food, and if Swadeshi has any meaning it means this—that every little thing that we purchase, every little purchase we make goes in some way in putting a morsel of food into hungry mouth. When we remember that, we shall never think of purchasing anything but Swadeshi articles" said Babu Rajendra Prasd in the course of a plea for encouraging Swadeshi at the Swadeshi Exhibition held at Trichinopoly yesterday.

Referring to the "Buy British" movement inaugurated in England recently, he said that India should profit from lessons from the west. The King, the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family were never tired of asking Englishmen and English women to confine their purchase to Swadeshi articles.

We should remember that the salvation in our country cannot come unless and until we have become strictly Swadeshi in spirit and in action, he continued. It is not only a question of saving in rupees, annas and pies for our own people when we purchase Swateshi things. It is the spirit behind which is even greater than the rupees annas and pies.

PANACEA FOR POVERTY

"We are seriously asked to-day by people who are supposed to know eronomics how it is possible for the charkha to supply cloth for all people. This question has been put to every one of us not only by men who held University degrees, but also by those who received diploma in economics. Yet they forget that 80 or 90 years ago, we used to produce not only enough cloth for ourselves, but also for export to other countries.

"It seems to me that the whole civilisation of the west which has been built up on the basis of big machines and large scale factories is going through a crisis and nobody knows how it will come out of it. If it has been left to India and Mahatma Gandhi to show a way to the world how to get rid of the war and how to force the hands of the people who are armed by nonviolence and by suffering, it has also been left to Mahatmaji to show a way how we can compete with all these great machinery, large industrialism and training in science, with a simple thing like the 'charkha' without minimising its value and effect."

ALBANIAN STATE TRIAL

Seven Death Sentences

According to a message from Tirana judgment has been passed by the Court on 49 persons, mostly belonging to the "intelligentsia," who were chared with having conspired to deprive the King of Albania of his throne and proclaim a Republic.

Seven of the accused were sentenced to death, 29 to various terms of imprisonment, and the others were acquitted.

M. Chekeresi, Vice-President of the Supreme Council of State, is said to have been condemned to three years' imprisonment.

The public prosecutor accused the conspirators of having received 5,000 gold louis through the Yugoslav Consulate at Tirana. The The defence pleaded that measures to be taken in the event of the King's death had been discussed, but that no revolution had been contemplated.

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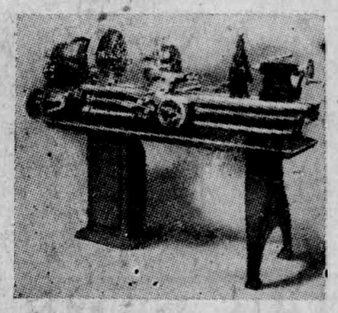

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A TALE FROM BUCHAREST

RUSSIAN EMBASSY LIVES ON PAWN SHOPS

But Will Not Quit Building

Mr. William Shirer writes in the Chicago "Tribune" (Paris Edition) from Bucharest:—

The centuries-old rule of the Czars may have come to an abrupt end at Petrograd in 1917, but here in the Imperial Russian Embassy the last vestige of it still lives, struggling stubbornly and impartially on to the bitter end

It is open for business to-day, as it was in the palmy days of Emperor Nicholas II, the Czar of all the Russians. Over its spacious portal still floats the great two-headed eagle, symbol of the power and might of the Romanoffs. On a battered old pole a faded flag of the Empire is still hoisted when the former Russiac national holidays come around. Inside ancient Czarist passports are still issued and stamped.

The late events in Russia be what they may. Count Poklevsky Koziel, Imperial Ambassador of the Czars to the Court of Roumania, still carries on, unmindful and officially ignorant of that fact that a former revolutionary rough to-day sits in the Kremlin as successor to the Czars.

ORDER REMAINS.

Has he not an official order signed by the Czar Nicholas II, commanding him to be his Majesty's representative in Bucharest? Was the order ever countermanded by te Emperor? The Imperial Ambassador says it was not and so he remains at his post waitiny for that order to come, or for death.

The good folk of Bucharist are kind. They help the old Ambassador to keep up the illusion of former grandeur. Is he not on the official diplomatic list? He is. At state functions does he not receive all the honours due to the ambassador of a great power? Most decidedly he does. In the official directory and telephone book is not his Embassy listed as the representative of Russia?

Weeds grow now in the garden in front of the Embassy. The great iron fence around it is yellow with rust. The paint on the house has lost its color and is badly cracked.

But 40 years ago when it was built, the palace of the Russian lace in its splendor. Old offici Embassy out-shone the royal pals remember the excitement in Bucharest, then a muddy little Balkan capital, when a whole army of Russian serfs arrived to construct the building. The Roumanian royal family was reported to have turned green with envy when they saw it completed, for their country was small and poor then, and their palaces very days of growing Russian influenvery modest. Those were the ce in the Balkans, and the Russian Embassy became the social centre of Bucharest. Its huge ballroom accommodated a thousand couples. Its brilliant dinner parties brought together all the bigwigs of the Balkans.

To-day its great halls are dark and silent. The Ambassador does not receive any more. He is penniless. Many people in Bucharest wonder how he lives, how he can maintain his Counsellor, his First Secretary, and Molotoff, the loyal butler and handy man about the house. For one thing, a part of the Embassy palace fronts on Bucharest's main street, the Calea Victorei, just as King Carol's palace does. The rooms on the street have been rented out as shops. This brings in a little. But more is needed, and where this comes from has just been discovered.

PAWN SHOPS PROSPER.

The other day a Hungarian succeeded in penetrating the Embassy. He was received by Dr. Miliukoff, the Counsellor.

"How do you live?" the Hungarian asked.

The old Czarist diplomat showed him around the dusty house.

"It's empty now", he explained, "but once it used to be full of French tapestries, Oriental rugs, rich porcelains, and a silver and gold dining room service. We had to sell them to live."

As long as Roumania has no diplomatic relations with the Soviets, the Russian Imperial Embassy will continue to exist here officials explain. Moscow has of course protested to the Roumanian Government, claiming that it is a violation of international law to allow the old Czarist Embassy to fuction even socially. The Soviets demand the return of the Embassy to them as Russian property.

TROTZKY TAKES CURE

Leon Trotsky, one time dictator of Soviet Russia and now exile and sick man, residing on the Island of Prinkipo near Istambul, arrived recently at Pystian, Slovak sure and bath resort.

It took months of diplomatic correspondence to arrange Trotsky's trip, as every country through which he passes wanted guarantees that he would leave again. It was finally arranged with the Bulgarian, Jugoslav and Hungarian Governments that Trotzky would be permitted to cross these countries on the Istambul-Ostend express.

All countries gave Czechoslovakia promises that they will allow Trotzky to return to Istambul after two months at the baths.

GUEST OF EX-ENEMY

When Trotzky occupies the rooms in the Hotel Royal, he will have to speak with his one-time arch enemy. That is Prince Lubomirski, former Captain in the Czarist guard at St. Petersburg—now Leningrad—who fled when the Soviets overthrew the regime. The Prince is manager of the hotel.

Dr. Veres is the specialist, who will treat Trotzky. It is said the once mighty man of Russia is now able to walk only with the aid of crutches.

Trotzky, furthermore, promises the hotel management that he will not eat in the restaurant but in his rooms, and will not appear much in public.

He is paying dol. 10 a day for the cure.

DUMPING OF FOREIGN HORSES MUST GO

(Continued from page 3).

tection is given to the home-bred horse, but is given to the inferior imported Arab, against which even a pure Arab bred in India is not allowed to compete.

FAVOURITISM.

One reason, given by the W I T C, for such favouritism towards imported Arabs, is that the racing at Bombay and Poona was built up by Arab racing. When horses were available from the Deccan and Kathiawar, where, for ages past, horses had been bred. If sufficient Indian horses of high quality were not available, which is not a fact, why did the racing authorities not set to work, as in South Africa, to encourage their production? The reason is given in Major John Humfrey's book, to which allusion has already been made in this article.

As the writer of the article under reference, has said, the future of the national industry of horse-breeding now depends entirely on Indians themselves. In the past 100 years, and more, the industry has lacked leadership and patronage, in addition to lacking proper encouragement from Government. Some of the most wealthy in India have devoted themselves either to racing and breeding horses abroad, or to importing foreign horses for racing. Though for the cotton manufacturing industry at Bombay they have cried aloud for ever increasing protection, they have neither demanded any protection for, nor given any encouragement to, the equally national, and still more ancient, industry of horse-breeding.

FORM A NATIONAL STUD.

Although hundreds of breeding studs are, and have been for ages, possessed by Indians, the emulation and support of the more intelligent and wealthy has been lacking. As has been said, many of them race imported horses. Let them in future import only mares and stallions and either individually set up their own studs, or combine to form a National Stud. At such a stud they could either breed from their own mares, or sell their mares to the stud, and buy or lease and race the stud produce. It is essential that the wealthy and sporting people of Bombay should give their support and patronage to the industry.

ANCIENT INDIAN DREAM-LORE

What Dreaming Of Animals And Birds Denotes

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, on Wednesday last, under the Presidentship of Mr. R. P Masani, the President of the Society when the following two papers were read: (1) "On a Few Ancient Indian Amulets and Charms" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, and (2) "On Ancient Indian Dream-Lore" by Mr Sarat Chandra Mitra.

A summary of the two papers is given below:—

ANCIENT INDIAN AMULETS.

From the Kadambari, it is seen, that the Hindus of the 7th century resorted to the expedients of amulets and charms for protecting their children from the influences of ghosts and other malignant spirits. A coloured string was tied round a child's neck, or on the waist, which practice exists among the Chinese, the Burmans, the British Peasantry, the Afghans and the Bengalis. The Hindus of Ancient India used to tie yellow coloured strings round the children's neck. The object of tying the string round about was due to the fact that the circle possessed great magical potency, and its yellow colour was looked upon as a scarer of ghosts. With the same object, the bridegroom and the bride are anainted with the yellow coloured paste of pounded turmeric mixed with mustard oil.

Clarified butter and honey, mixed with ashes and grains of white mustard, were applied to the palate of a child. Ghee being a product of the cow which is looked upon as sacred, is supposed to possess sacrosanct properties. Similarly, the ashes of the fuel, burnt upon a sacrificial fire, are regarded as sacred. The mustard-seeds are also used for exercising away ghosts.

The child's hair was dusted with yellowish powder prepared by pounding medicinal herbs. The yellow colour, as said above, is regarded as a scarer of ghosts, whereas the medicinal herbs, being curatives of diseases, are looked upon as remover of evil spirits.

In ancient India, the women themselves wear amulets and charms for the attainment of their heart's desires, in the form of charmed thread circlets, and of caskets containing birch-bark inscribed with charm formulae

ANCIENT INDIAN DREAM-LORE.

A dream may be the experience of the soul when absent from the body of the sleeper, or it may be a visit from the soul of the person or object dreamt of, as phantoms visit and converse with the professional spiritualist. The modern spiritualist believes that while a person is in an unconscious state, his phantasm visits distant parts and communicates with the living and the medium has the power of summoning also the spirits of the dead.

Many persons have a superstitious objection to making a sleeper suddenly, as they believe, the soul of the sleeper may be just then wandering and not have time to return to the body and this would cause death of the man. The Bengalis have also the same belief. According to a Bengali story ,a sleeper's other self left his body and, while attempting to partake of rich food, elsewhere was looked up in the dish by the lid being accidently fixed fast. The man could not get up in the morning as his soul was locked up elsewhere and so he was taken for dead and preparations for cremation commenced. In the meantime, somebody having lifted up the lid, the soul emerged and returned to its body and the man became alive.

The interpretation of omens and dreams was the principal occupation of soothsayers and augurs. Dreaming of animals and birds prognosticated the birth of persons. Mayadevi, mother of Buddha, saw in a dream a white elephant entering her embryo and she conceived the birth of the great founder of Buddhism.

In modern times, a pigeon prognosticated the birth of a daughter, a sparrow's nest indicated many children, and a kite, a handsome son. Flowers also prosaged pretty children.

LADIES' DUTY

Bombay's resolve to sell Khadi worth Rs. 3 lakhs is not yet fulfilled. Only a lakh of rupees has been realized by the A I S A.

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Ladies should atonce buy up their domestic necessities in Khaddar, as also the Diwali and Winter seasons' purchases.

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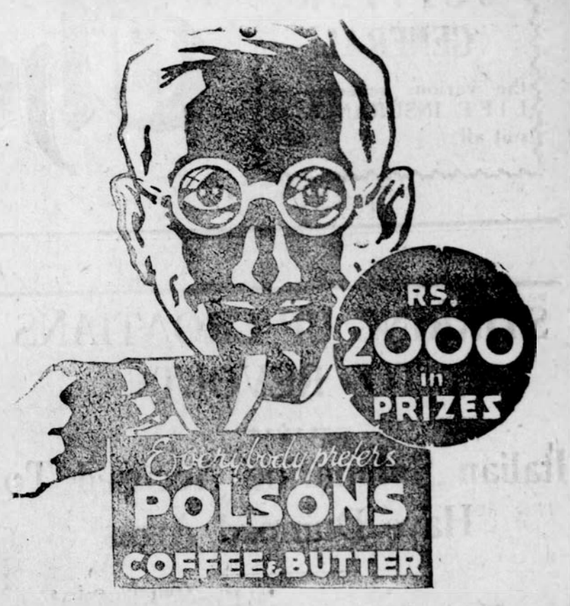

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BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1932

STIRRING UP CROATIANS TO REVOLT

Italian Submarine Accused To Have Dumped Arms

LONDON, Oct. 9.

Belgrade.—Hitherto 120 have been arrested in Northern Dalmatia following the discovery by the Yugoslav police of alleged large-scale plot to arm the Croatian people preparatory to a revolution next Spring.

It is alleged that considerable quantities of arms have been landed from an Italian submarine at a secluded bay on the Dalmatian coast and widely distributed among the peasants who have been drilling and exercising in military formations.

The Croat leader Pernar and eight others have been arrested on a charge of printing and illegally distributing pamphlets designed to stir up revolution. Meanwhile a force of 1000 gendarmes are carrying out searches and confiscating arms.—Reuter.

RETRENCHMENT THREAT AGAIN

Dohad Workers Decide On Direct Action

STRIKE COMMITTEE FORMED

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, October 7.

The B. B. & C. I Railway Administration has again brought a fresh proposal of retrenchment by which about 750 workers from the workshops are to be affected. The Company has up till now thrown more than three thousands of workers out of employment.

In order to devise means and ways to fight against the new move of the Company a largely attended public meeting of the railway workers from all Departments at Dohad was held last night in the Railway colony Mr. Nandurbarkar presiding.

The president explained to the workers about the new move saying that though more than 40,000 workers from the Indian Railways were thrown in the streets with their families starving, those who remained in the works were affected by short hours of work, and in addition to their meagre wages the authorities applied ten per cent cut, and yet the cry of retrenchment had not stopped. Demotions fines, stoppage of due promotions was the order of the day. The Murphy Court of Inquiry was also proved to be futile. So now there was no other way open than resorting to "Direct Action."

A strike Committee was formed.

Resolutions protesting against the new move and requesting the Agent for its withdrawal were passed and the meeting terminated.

ANXIOUS DAYS ON M. S. M. RY.

Retrenchment Protests

The secretary of the M. & S. M. Railway Employees Union, Hubli, wires under date October 8:—

The contemplated retrenchment in the Perambur Workshops on the M. & S. M. Railway is engaging the anxious attention of the workers. Mr. Giri, the president of the M. &. S M. Railway Union, addressed mass meetings at Hubli and Miraj and toured the district. Workers throughout endorsed the resolution of the Perambur Branch for action if retrenchment is effected Further they condemned the administration on the ground of showing an increased surplus on wrong data" and expressed the opinion that no retrenchment was necessary.

After addressing meetings from October 4 to October 8 Mr. Giri left for Bangalore to-day.—A.P.

G. I. P. RY. WORKERS' UNION CONFERENCE

To Be Held At Jhansi On 15th and 16th Oct.

JHANSI, Oct. 6.

(From A Correspondence.)

The first annual general meeting, and the conference of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union are now finally decided to be held on the 15th and 16th inst. at the Indian Institute grounds, Jhansi, Mr. Z. R Chowdhery, the Secretary of the Union has arrived here, and is busy mafing necessary preparations. A huge pandal with separate accommodations for delegates, visitors, refreshment stall, etc., will to be erected, and the Reception Committee has started work in that direction. Invitations to all Labour organisations in India, prominent Labour and Congress leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. J. Nehru and others have been issued. Handbills in Hindi and Urdu exhorting workers to attend these meetings in large numbers are distributed throughout the division.

ORGANS OF CLASS STRUGGLES

A meeting of the workers was held this evening in the Nagra School Maidan, at which Mr. John Benjamin presided, and Messrs. Abdul Razak and Z. R. Chowdhery spoke. In the course of his speech, Mr. A. Razak stated that trade Unions were organs of class struggles, and, therefore, they must be conducted by class conscious workers alone. He warned the workers of the intensified exploitation of workers by capitalists.

Mr. Chowdhery, explained in detail the various activities of the Union, and the terms and conditions of its recognition. He stressed the necessity of making the conference a huge success, as in his opinion, the future of railway workers and their Union largely depended upon the successful termination of the conference. He denounced communalists and communal Unions, and said that they, if permitted to gain ground, would sabotage the movement, retard the prosperity of the entire working class and permanently keep workers in slavery.

RISE TO THE OCCASION.

The president in his concluding speech said that the responsibility of making or marring the future of the G. I. P. workers had fallen upon the shoulders of the workers at Jhansi, and, therefore, he appealed them to rise to the occasion and exert to make the conference successful. Messrs. John Benjamin, Abdul Razak, K. B. Patwardhan and S. B. Limaye were elected delegates for the annual general meeting.

Grave Anxiety About Mrs Pawley

Lack Of News About Couriers

LONDON, Oct. 7.

Yingkow.—Very grave anxiety is felt regarding the condition of Mrs. Pawley and Corkran owing to lack of news of the couriers sent to negotiate with the bandits. The istermediaries' return is considerably overdue and their continued absence is not explained.—Reuter.

WEEKLY LONDON MARKET

Stock Exchange Featureless

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, October 8.

On the whole money was more usable during the week mainly owing to increased bill payments. Although tenders for this weeks fifty million treasury bills amounted to over hundred million sterling the average rate of allotments was raised to twentyseven thirty seconds which is considerably more advantageous to the applicants.

Stock Exchange and commodity markets were featureless. At special late session of the Liverpool cotton market American futures dropped by 16 to 19 points on United States Bureau Report forecasting production at 11425 thousand bales which is construed bearish.

Wall Street opened easy on weakness of wheat coupled with European selling in view of American political uncertainties.—Reuter.

MORE TREASURE FROM THE DEEP

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, October 8.

Seventy thousand sterling worth of specie, being the fifth cargo recovered from the wreck of the Peninsular and Oriental boat "Egypt" has been conveyed to Plymouth by the Italian salvage steamer "Artiglio." The latest haul which is the outcome of two days exploration only owing to bad weather, consists of 17,000 sovereigns 30 bars of silver and 43 bars of gold.—Reuter.

BRITAIN FALLS IN LINE WITH OTHER NATIONS

Hospital Sweeps On Grand National Dau

CASINO DIRECTOR'S PROPOSAL ACCEPTED

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

A definite plan to organise sweepstakes for the benefit of British hospitals has been drawn Casino and International Sporting Club, Monte Carlo and number of wiel-known Britishers including Sir Charles Higham, Sir John Wilbanke and Sir Walter Peacock. They accept invitation to serve on the Committee to deal with the distribution to British Hospitals of charities of 25 per cent of the sales proceeds.

They will have, however, nothing to do with the sweeps with Monaco authorities and the sweeps will take place at Monaco. The first sweep will be on the next year's Grand National and draw will take place on the day of the race.—Reuter.

LATE MRS. SUNDERABAI DWARKADAS.

Mother of Mr Jamnadas Dwarkadas who died recently in Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas was on parole from Yeravada Jail to nurse her in her last illness.

INVERNESS CASTLE WALL GIVES WAY

Inhabitants Have Narrow Escapes In Night Clothes

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, October 8.

Many sleeping inhabitants in Inverness had narrow escapes early this morning when the retaining wall near Inverness Castle gave way causing the landslide which demolished the newly erected Mission Hall and crushed many roofs of the houses with falling masonry, the inhabitants having escaped hastily in night clothes. But one small girl slept peacefully although her bedroom was crushed and surrounded with debris and masonry. There is no danger to the Castle building which house the Police Office and Sheriff's court.—Reuter.

LEAGUE LOANS

Warning To Defaulters

GENEVA, Oct. 7.

Without a debate the League Council adopted a resolution as a sequel to a British memorial drawing attention to the serious position of the League loans, many of which are in default.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, chairman of the British Investor's Society interested in League loans, was present unofficially.

The resolution insists that all defaulting States should resume payments as soon as possible and requests the Council Committee to give particular attention to the League's responsibilities in that connection, and to advise whether any further remedial action can be taken now. In conclusion it states that all defaulting countries should avail themselves fully of the technical help of the League advisers and that the Council should be kept fully informed through the Financial Committee.

PRISONERS RELEASED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 4.

Eight civil disobedience prisoners were released to-day after serving their full term from the Dum Dum special jail.—A.P.

BALDWIN OPTIMISTIC ABOUT BRITAIN'S FUTURE

But Sees Dark Clouds In International Situation

RUGBY, Oct. 9.

Although in the opinion of Mr. Baldwin the crisis of the year ago is not yet over and international situation is far from satisfactory, he finds signs of hope in the course of events in Britain.

Speaking at the Conservative Conference he said: "Although conditions are not without anxiety the general financial position has improved beyond all belief. We enjoy once more cheap money. We have effected wonderful conversion and we no longer suffer from any anxiety about our currency.

INDUSTRY LOOKS UP.

The Industrial position is less satisfactory but there are signs of hope. There are very few groups of large industries to-day that are yet in a better position but there is more hopeful tone generally. Of large industries in which there is more hopeful tone, we may take great textile industries, cotton, wool and silk as instances. In the first three months of this year increase in importation of raw cotton, which is most reliable barometer of cotton trade, over last year had been 24 per cent. Woollen trade goods dealt with by the Bradford Cotton House have increased in the same period by 18 per cent and importation of raw silk by 40 per cent.

In the cotton trade there has also been increase in export of cotton piecegoods of 30 per cent and in China market exports from Britain have more than doubled in that period.

INDIA BUYS MORE LANCASHIRE.

In the Indian market it increased 36 per cent. The tendency of foreign firms to set up factories in Britain shows confidence in our future and the recognition of its competitive position." The international situation, added Mr. Baldwin, was not bright. "Clouds are dark and our efforts which have been increasing to bring together peoples of Europe at the moment seems to be frustrated. There is drifting apart in quarters where we should do all we can to bring friendship and understanding.

PARTING OF WAYS.

"We are coming to parting of ways in Europe. There is no task, more difficult and more responsible than that of Foreign Secretary. Many people at home and abroad are not doing their utmost to make it easier for him. The Foreign Secretary, in all he is doing, has firm and united support of the Prime Minister and Government is behind him."—B.O.W.

DISARMAMENT TANGLE

Herriot To See Macdonald

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, October 8.

Paris.—The Disarmament tangle has taken a new turn with unconfirmed report current in "Quai D'Orsay" that M. Herriot might visit Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in London next week.

The report is officially neither confirmed nor denied.

M. Herriot when questioned discreetly replied that there was up by the Director-General of nothing new. He intimated that he did not receive a formal invitation to go to London. He disclosed, however, that he had on 6th October sent a written reply to the British invitation to the Five Power Conference. The reply, contents of which are not revealed, is apparently not unqualified acceptance and his expressed preference for collective discussion at Geneva.—Reuter.

REORGANISING LEAGUE SECRETARIAT

LONDON, Oct. 3.

Geneva.—The reorganisation of the League Secreariat has become crucial through the impending retirement of Sir Eric Drummond and aroused agitated discussion at the Special Committee sitting in secret session until early hours of this morning.

General agreement was practically reached to give France office of Secretary-General and small state (possibly Norway) Deputy Secretaryship. It was also agreed that Four Under Secretaries would be appointed instead of the present number and that one of these would be British. Additional cost will be defrayed by reduction in salaries. Italy opposes scheme as she is not offered Deputy Secretaryship.—Reuter.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF "SWADESHMITRAN"

Mr. N. C. Kelkar Pays Glowing Tribute To Its Founder

MADRAS, Oct. 8.

The golden jubilee of the "Swadeshimitran" was celebrated this afternoon on a magnificent scale under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar.

The programme commenced with a prayer and music after which a public meeting was held in a spacious shamiana in the compound of the "Swadeshimitran" office specially put up for the occasion. Those present included Sir Mahomed Habibullah, the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Jamal Mahomed, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Mr. K. Srinivasan and a host of others.

PAPER'S ROLE IN MADRAS.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, the Managing Director, in the course of a welcome address gave the history of the paper from its inception, describing the great part it had played in moulding and guiding public opinion and creating political consciousness even among people in the remotest villages.

AN ADMIRER OF SUBRAMANIA IYER.

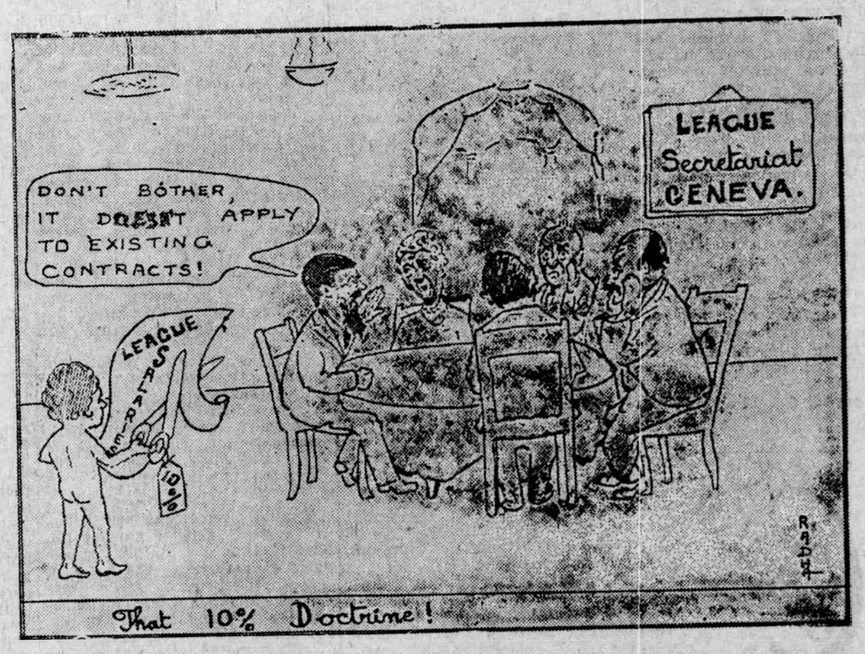
Mr. N. C. Kelkar in his presidential address said that he was an admirer of the veteran journalist, Mr. G. Subramania Iyer, who first brought the "Swadeshimitran" to fame and expressed gratitude to that great journalist and publicist of Southern India for the encouragement which he had received from him on the very threshold of his career as a journalist.—A.P.

Samuel Insull

SPECIAL CABLE

LONDON, October 8.

Paris.—Just before it was ascertained that Samuel Insull had gone to Italy, American Ambassador here was instructed to institute process for his extradition.—Reuter.



The cry of retrenchment has been taken up at the Geneva League too,—rather late by a year. But it will not affect existing cotracts.

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